The Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 67. TOLEDO, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1891. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Stationary temperature, fair weather; south winds.

Lower Michigan—Light showers probable, slightly cooler; westerly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 8 p. m.: Fair weather, slightly cooler, probably followed by local showers. Southwesterly winds.

LOCAL.

Custom tailors in session.

Dr. Quigley pleads not guilty.

A trip to the Air Line Junction.

Gov. Ashley's tax case laid over.

Another victory for the Robisons.

Marine intelligence of importance.

Wade building to be rebuilt at once.

Marriage of a Toledo boy in Cleveland

Doings in and about the police station.

That syndicate to pipe the city for gas.

Plan to give East Toledo a water supply.

Middle States Lumber association report.

A number of news notes for railroad men.

Corner stone of St. Hedwig's church laid.

Trouble anticipated with the street car lines.

Delegates to the democratic state convention.

UNITED STATES.

More tin plate truths.

Designer Burgess dead.

Disastrous fire in Duluth.

Nebraska's developments.

Hanibal Hamlin's fortune.

Kuhns in the penitentiary.

The famous caves of Texas.

Heavy rains in the Northwest.

Good crop prospects continued.

Robber Richardson still at large.

Forest fires near Sault Ste Marie.

Democrats gathering in Cleveland.

Millions of grasshoppers in Kansas.

Band Leader Sousa reported insane.

Interesting row in New York's swelldom.

Wealthy Russian exile arrives in New York.

More republican officials charged with theft.

Bardsley's report on the Keystone's condition.

A Boston man who has refused to talk for years.

Philadelphia taking an account of what Bardsley left.

R. L. Chamberlain, heir to a million, arrested for stealing $40.

A naptha launch explodes and drowns three of her passengers.

A conflict of authority between Warden Brown and Coroner Levy.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Palmer's work in Paris.

Spain grants amnesty to exiles.

Fatal land slide in British Columbia.

Anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

Gladstone will continue to lead the Liberals.

Scientific Expedition.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 13.—Five scientists left the city for Mexico on an exploring expedition and also for the purpose of gathering specimens for the United States government and private institutions. The party consisted of Dr. Scovell, of this city; Prof. Seaton, of Bloomington university; Prof. Woolman, of DePauw university; Prof. W. S. Blatchley, of the city High school, and Mr. U. A. Cox, of the state Normal school. Dr. Scovell is the leader of the party and the originator of the idea of the trip. The principal object of the expedition is the exploration of Mt. Orizaba in Mexico, the height of which is a subject of dispute among scientists. The United States government is taking much interest in the expedition and has offered it aid in many ways. The Mexican government has granted the privilege of crossing the border without paying a duty on anything carried.

Third Ohio Cavalry.

BOWLING GREEN, July 13.—The Twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Third Ohio cavalry will be held at Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, August 5, 1891, at 10 a. m. The headquarters will be at Hilson Degen hall, which is only two blocks from the city hall. The loyal people of Detroit are making very extensive preparations, and thoroughly understand how to entertain the old soldiers. Nothing will be undone to make you feel at home and comfortable, and the city will be yours during the encampment.

Safer in Jail.

MASSILLON, O., July 13.—George Koontz, who was released from the penitentiary on parole six months ago, having 18 months to serve on a four years' term, for burglary, was arrested on positive proof of committing three burglaries in this city within a month. He will be sent back to Columbus to complete his first sentence.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Nebraska Has Been Humping Herself for a Day or Two.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—The Bee prints an exhaustive review of the commercial and financial condition of Nebraska by counties showing remarkable development.

The most important phrase of the exhibit is the showing of deposits in the state and national banks, which reach the aggregate of $50,567,043, or $47 per capita, showing that in spite of the failure of crops in the western part of the state last year and low prices for a series of years the people are in exceptionally good financial condition, with almost enough cash on deposit to liquidate the entire farm mortgage indebtness of the state. The population in 1867 was 132,000 and in 1890 over a million. In 1868 the value was $32,000,000. The actual valuation in 1891 is $1,585,300. The grain product of 1874 was 10,000,000 bushels. In 1889 wheat alone reached 16,348,006 bushels and the yield of corn was nearly 180,000,000 bushels and oats 30,000,000 bushels. The estimated yield for this year in all crops is greater than ever before. Seven years ago no cattle or hogs were slaughtered. To-day Omaha is third packing center in the Union. The creamery capacity of the state is 50,000 pounds of butter per day. The two sugar beet factories have a capacity of 4,000 pounds per day and the 20 fruit and vegetable canneries put up yearly 15,010,000 cases. The state has 110,000 acres of cultivated timber; 2,000,000 apple trees; 1,830,000 peach trees; 187,000 cherry trees and 215,000 grape vines. The educational system of the university and normal schools comprises 5,740 school houses, valued with sites and apparatus at $6,127,340.31, costing annually over $4,000,000. The railroads operate 5,345 miles of track. There are yet over 13,000,000 acres of unimproved land, only 10,000,000 acres being under plough.

GOOD CROPS AHEAD.

Nothing but Favorable News From the Northwest.

HURON, S. D., July 13.—Although the past week has been below the average in temperature, reports from all parts of the two Dakotas sent to the United States weather bureau show great improvement in crops.

The rainfall has been in local showers. Where moisture was ample wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoes made marked advancement. Considerable barley and rye has been cut in South Dakota, and some of the wheat is heading out satisfactorily.

A little smut is reported in oats in Brookings and Kingsbury counties. Sugar beets at Hitchcock, Mitchell, Tripp and Aberdeen are in excellent condition. At Aberdeen 200 experimental patches are growing nicely.

Some damage has been done by hail in Griggs and Steele counties, N. D. Lisbon reports the damage as less than $7,000, the maximum being 50 cents per acre.

Corn has made fine progress in both states, notwithstanding cool weather. A few localities in northern South Dakota need rain, but crops are not suffering. Altogether the outlook continues to improve, and the prospects for a large harvest here have not been so flattering for years.

Burgess is Dead.

BOSTON, July 12.—Edward Burgess, the celebrated yacht designer, died from typhoid fever Sunday afternoon, at his residence in this city. He was born at West Sandwich, Mass., June 30, 1848. He graduated from Harvard in 1871, and in 1888 the college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He was then instructor in entomolgy at Harvard for some years, but increasing business in yacht designing compelled him finally to resign that position. For 15 years he was secretary of the Society of Natural History of Boston. He leaves a wife and two sons. Mr. Burgess has been ill since the last of May, but his death was unexpected.

SHERMAN WILL RETURN.

John Sees the Handwriting on the Wall.

Believed In Washington Political Circles That He Got Out of Foraker's Way.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative H. L. Morey is quoted here as followsi regard to the senatorial situation in Ohio:

"The senatorial question is entirely in the background in the republican canvass, and has no place except in the opposition newspapers.

"Every politician in Ohio will do his best to elect the legislature and leave the senatorial question entirely in abeyance. My own opinion is that Senator Sherman will, in his own good time, say to the republicans of Ohio that he is full of years and full of honors, and that hereafter he desires only to be a counselor of the great party to which he belongs, and whose honored representative he has been for so many years.

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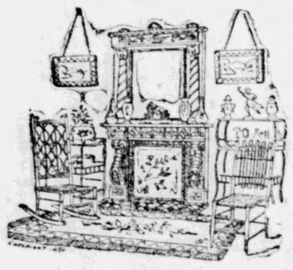

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ADVANCE GUARDS.

Cleveland the Mecca of Democracy This Week.

Delegates Arriving Early on the Scene.

Discussing the Make-Up of the Platform.

Plenty of Candidates for Minor Offices.

Where the Toledo District Delegates Will Meet—The Anti-Campbell Men to Spring a Compromise Candidate.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—(Special)—Although the convention proper does not assemble until Wednesday morning, the city is already filling up with enthusiastic democrats whose sole object is to nominate a man who will send McKinley and his tin-plated ideas into everlasting oblivion.

That the democracy of the state of Ohio will do this is evidenced by the cheering news that comes to Cleveland from the rural districts.

That the interest in the convention and the following campaign will not be confined to Ohio is shown in the fact that the press of the entire United States has made arrangements to receive special reports, while many men of national reputation will come to the city to hear the convention's deliberations.

The outcome of the convention, which promises to be largely attended, is difficult to forecast, but it may be written down as certain that wise counsel will prevail, and the republican brethren who expected to see the spirited rivalry now going on over the gubernatorial nomination enter into bitter and lasting animosities are certain to be disappointed.

The proceedings most likely will be enlivened by some stirring scenes, but it is decreed that the contest is to end in the convention hall. There is no room for democratic sulkers in Ohio this year, and the man or men who persist in following the dog in the manger policy after the convention is over and the ticket named will find themselves a very small factor in future conferences of the party.

McKinley is going to be fought and whipped, and the proceedings of the convention will be conducted with a view of shaping matters so as to make victory in November certain.

It is too early to give anything like a correct idea of what is to be accomplished in the way of drafting a platform or to predict with any degree of certainty the personnel of the ticket to be nominated. Sentiment will not begin to crystallize in this direction before to-night or possibly not until to-morrow.

The renomination of Gov. Campbell is, apparently, a foregone conclusion, but since there is nothing so uncertain as a sure thing in a political convention, some are disposed to even doubt this without being able to assign any reason for their lack of faith in the figures which give him a large majority of the delegates.

The Neal men, outside of the delegates, are expected to be here in considerable numbers, while the advocates of harmony, a dark horse or something else, will probably turn out in full force.

It is said the latter class will occupy distinctive political ground, and while not being inimical to the candidacy of any man they are according to the gossips, expected to consider matters from a philosophical standpoint and arrive at the "logic of the situation."

This is a somewhat novel position in politics, and, if any considerable number of gentlemen are found to stand on such ground, the outcome of their work would be doubly interesting.

First to learn the origin and object of such a movement, and secondly, to note the propositions to be presented by them and the candidate they would propose. It may be set down as certain that whatever the object or intentions of any combination or movement looking to a change in what appears to be the well settled fact in connection with the governorship, will be regarded with suspicion by the Campbell men.

They will look upon with disfavor, and regard those engaged in it as a part of the opposition to his renomination. They will treat it from that standpoint, and if the estimates of the governor's strength are anywhere near correct, the "logic of the situation" will be arrived at without the assistance of other than the delegates who have been selected in the several counties to represent the democracy in the choice of candidates.

Minor Offices.

The candidates for minor positions are a little slow to materialize, but with the arrival of the various delegations the list will rapidly fill and there is sure to be an ample number of entries from which to select an excellent ticket.

If Lieut. Gov. W. V. Marquis of Logan county expresses himself as not desiring a renomination the result may be the placing of that able tariff reformer, practical farmer and ex-congressman, John Quincy Smith of Clinton county, on the ticket for second place.

Mr. Marquis could, it is more than probable, have a renomination without opposition, but having had the honors there are some doubt whether he will seek the nomination. Financially the place is not to be considered worthy of a contest, and the honor, therefore, is the only allurement for the ambitious gentleman of the state.

Should the place go to Mr. Smith, it will be in the nature of a free-will offering.

While there is a general feeling that he should be given a place on the ticket, whether for lieutenant governor or some other office, he has not asked that this be done. He is, however, an earnest and able advocate of tariff reform, the issue on which the campaign is to be fought, and would, in the opinion of many, add great strength to the ticket.

He would be the equal of any of the opposition in debate and besides his nomination would give the farmers of the state an opportunity to vote for a political agriculturist, one who is in touch with their demands and thoroughly understands what would be for their benefit.

For attorney general, John W. Canary, of Wood county, and State Senator Corcoran are being considered. The former has been considered as a promising candidate for several weeks, while the latter was only recently sprung for the place. Both gentlemen are well qualified for the position of legal adviser to the state officers; the nomination of either would not be a mistake.

Ex-County Auditors T. E. Peckinpaugh, of Wayne, and Daniel Kunkel, of Defiance, and Hon. W. M. Maize, of Franklin county, are possibilities for nomination for auditor of state, and others are likely to develop within the next 24 hours.

C. F. Ackerman, of Mansfield, seems to have the call for the treasurership nomination since the declination of Hon. W. W. Armstrong, of this city, but it is not unlikely that he may find several gentlemen contesting for the place before the time arrives for his name to be presented to the convention. There is some talk of John Q. Smith in connection with this nomination.

Prof. C. C. Miller, the present state commissioner of common schools, is one of the men having a sure thing. His nomination by acclamation is not questioned by anyone, nor is his fitness for the position doubted. Although a young man he has taken high rank among the leading educators of the country, and his abilities are recognized by all without regard to party affiliations.

The other offices to be filled will unquestionably be sought after by competent democrats, but there is as yet little contest for the places. Besides the offices mentioned above candidates are to be nominated for supreme judge, member of the board of public works and food and dairy commissioner. Judge Hutchins, of Cleveland, is looming up in connection with the nomination for supreme judge.

The District Meeting.

The district committees will in the following places on Tuesday next:

First district—Parlor A Weddell.
Second district—Parlor B Weddell.
Third district—Parlor C Weddell.
Fourth district—Parlor A American.
Fifth district—Parlor B American.
Sixth district—Parlor C American.
Seventh district—Parlor A Kennard.
Eighth district—Parlor B Kennard.
Ninth district—Parlor C Kennard.
Tenth district—Parlor A Forest City.
Eleventh district—Parlor B Forest City.
Twelth district—Parlor C, Forest City.
Thirteenth district—Parlor A, Stillman.
Fourteenth district—Parlor B, Stillman.
Fifteenth district—Parlor C, Wilmot.
Sixteenth district—Parlor A, Hawley.
Seventeenth district—Parlor B, Hawley.
Eighteenth district—Parlor A, Hollenden.
Nineteenth district—Parlor B, Hollenden.
Twentieth district—Parlor C, Hollenden.
Twenty-first district—Parlor D, Hollenden.

The various committees will have headquarters as follows: State central committee, banquet hall, Hollenden; committee on resolutions, mayor's office; committee on rules and permanent organization, parlor A, Hollenden; committee on credentials, parlor B, Hollenden.

Mr. Harbaugh's Opinion.

Mr. A. G. Harbaugh said: "I do not think that any action taken by the Cuyahoga delegation will influence the result. From what I can see now it looks as though Campbell would be nominated on the first ballot. Just what the delegation will decide to do I cannot say, but I think that the action will be harmonious. I think that Kline is not the man because he entered the race too late, and I do not even know whether his name will be presented to the convention or not. If it is, Judge E. J. Blandin will, in all probability, make the nominating speech. We will decide on all these matters when the delegation holds its meeting at the Weddell house.

The Platform.

The political forecast with reference to the platform is a matter of interest and importance. Should the Ohio democracy will reaffirm their well-defined position upon tariff reform no person thinks of doubting. The coming battle is a fight against the republican doctrine of high protection, high prices and low wages. It will be a battle against McKinleyism. The vast agricultural constituency of the Ohio democracy will countenance nothing but a forward march upon tariff reform. Thousands of republican farmers have already repudiated McKinley, and in many more will follow suit as soon as they see that the Ohio democracy are sound upon the tariff question.

Regarding the progressive stand upon the question of free coinage of silver which the party took at the last state convention, there will be no backing down. The growing sentiment of the people of the country in favor of unlimited silver coinage is too apparent to be overlooked and the utterances of the sovereign people upon this vital economic question are altogether too plain to be misunderstood. The democratic party is the people's party and the wishes of the people upon the two great principles of tariff reform and free silver will not be disregarded.

The indorsement of the taxation amendment will also be a theme for consideration, and the amendment will undoubtedly be adopted. At the late republican convention this amendment, which is clearly in the interests of the agricultural and industrial classes, was studiously ignored. The amendment provides for a readjustment of the basis of taxation. It contemplates the taxation of franchises and of corporations more heavily than they now are. This means, of course, that the farmers will not be the sole owners of the state and county revenue, but that the great, powerful monopolies shall receive their just apportionment of burdens. It is easy to see why a party pledged to the support of monopoly should fail to endorse an amendment so conspicuously in the interest of the taxpayers of the state. The indorsement of this amendment by the Ohio democracy is already assured and their indorsement means the eventual adoption of the amendment.

The fundamental principles of democracy, so dear to the hearts of the disciples of the only true system of government, will once more be reaffirmed and proclaimed to the world. With a platform constructed by the ablest democrats of the state there can be no going back upon the great principles of the party. With such a platform before the voters of Ohio, can there be any choice between the unstable and uncertain construction of the republican carpenters at Columbus at their recent convention and the firm and masterly workmanship of the Ohio democracy?

Mr. Zehring Talks.

Mr. August Zehring spoke entertainingly about the state convention, last evening. Personally, he is an anti-Campbell man, and when asked what the delegation would be likely to do if Kline's case proved a hopeless one, answered that for himself he would favor seeking a third candidate outside of either Campbell or Neal, and added that Ohio is full of capable and competent men who would fill the governor's chair with credit to themselves and to the party.

"Campbell seems to think that he will be nominated on the first ballot," said he. "I believe that his chance of securing the nomination is better on the first ballot than it would be on any subsequent ballot. The delegation is solid for Kline. Whether they will unite upon any other candidate if Kline's case proves hopeless is more than I can tell.

To Keep Out Republican Thugs.

The following was received last night by telegraph from Dayton: "Colonel Peter Weidner, of this city, sergeant-at-arms of the state democratic convention announced his assistants to-day as follows: L. S. Kimmel, William Lucking, J. L. Gusler, Major C. G. McMillen, Henry Shay, Joel O. Snoup, Thomas Seitz, Joseph Scharf, William Johantgen, James H. Murphy, James H. Morrison, J. A. Hamilton and Joseph Giszer, of Dayton; David P. Clark, of Miamisburg; J. J. McNally, of Youngstown; David Snyder and William Brooks, of Hamilton; E. D. Sawyer, of Cleveland; W. C. Snyder, of Cleveland; G. H. Welly, of Lima; F. J. Kelley, D. J. Dalton, John J. O'Dowd, and Peter J. Nolan, of Cincinnati."

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Warden Brown and the Coroner at Odds.

The Former Says He Will Not Obey the Summons of the Latter to Testify as to Smiler's Burns.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Warden Brown, of Sing Sing, says he is not alarmed over the threatened inquest on the body of the murderer Smiler by Coroner Levy. The warden says that the coroner has no right to exhume the body.

He further states that neither he nor his witnesses at the execution last week will obey any summons from the coroner to attend an inquest on Smiler's body until the attorney general directs them to do so.

FALL OF THE BASTILE.

A Great Day in Paris To-Morrow.

Great Preparation Made for the Celebration.

A Hundred Thousand Soldiers Will Be in Line—Many Americans to Witness the Parade.

PARIS, July 13.—Preparations on an unusual scale are being made for the observance of the fetes which are to take place on Tuesday next, the anniversary of the taking of the bastile and its destruction in 1789.

President Carnot began the ceremonies by giving a formal dinner Saturday evening to the minister of war and the officers who take part in the review.

Sunday there was a grand drill in the garden of the Tuileries, to-day the opening of the new Avenue de la Republique and on Tuesday a fete and a number of interesting events.

On the morning of the 14th inst. salvos of artillery will awaken the city, and at 10 o'clock the statue of Danton, which has caused so much discussion in the senate, will be unveiled.

The statue stands on the boulevard street Germain at the corner of the Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine, near the quarter inhabited by the aristocrats Danton so heartily detested.

At 3 o'clock a grand review of 100,000 French troops will occur in the magnificent grounds at Longchamps, and this is sure to attract a great crowd.

During the whole of Tuesday there will be free performances at all the theaters, while the children in the various schools will be entertained free of cost at the hippodrome and other places of a similar character.

Every building and every monument belonging to the government will be decorated gayly, and in the evening all the public buildings will have their outlines brought into vivid relief by electric lights, while festoons of lanterns will extend the whole length of the Champs Elysees, from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de La Concorde.

The symbol of the republic will be displayed in gas in every possible place, while all the squares will be illuminated with Bengal lights.

The Eiffel Tower will be a blaze of light along the whole of its pyramidal altitude, for lanterns will hang in thick clusters about it, while in the four quarters of the city, in the parks and in the squares there will be a grand display of fireworks.

American Sightseers Galore.

The turnout of Americans who are in the city to see the grand review on Tuesday at Longchamps will be a remarkable one, as among those who have already secured tickets are Mr. and Mrs. Elward Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. M. F. Maloy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lesser, Mr. R. Lemke, Mrs. George Woodward and the Misses Etheland Adele Woodward, Dr. Ben Woodward, Mrs. James Polk Bath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bostwick, Mr. Harry Ring, Mr. Henry Sill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ormiston, Miss Clara Ormiston, Miss Ethel McCormack and Mr. John Von Glahn, all of New York; Miss Mary Bonda, Miss Sophia Bonda and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boyle, of Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas Shields Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Dr. J. Murdock, Dr. James MacCann, Miss Hettie Fahnstock, Mr. and Mrs. David Boyne and Miss Minnie Boyd, of Pittsburg; Dr. and Mrs. D. Rush, Mrs. S. A. Kent, Allan Morrell, Mrs. S. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fowler and Mr. Edwyn Barron, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Haldiman, of Boston; Mr. John Palmer, of Richmond; Mr. Charles Julien Baleer, Mr. Hector Brewster, Mr. Richard Hulk, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dix, Mr. Charles Baldwin and Mr. E. Wetmore, of Brooklyn.

BLAZE IN THE WOODS.

Melbourne and His Rain Machine in Demand.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 13.—The entire forest of Chippewa county and those of the Canadian territory north of it are burning. The flames threaten to extend to Detour, Mills, Gaties, Raber, Wellsburg, Seammon Cove and other places. A number of settlers have been burned out.

The country is parched for want of rain, none having fallen for three months. The air is filled with dense smoke making breathing difficult and entirely obscuring the sun. Navigation on the St. Mary's river has been rendered difficult by the heavy volumes of smoke. Several boats have already run ashore. The inhabitants of the burned districts are at work fighting the flames but are making little headway.

Unless rain comes to their aid the damage will be enormous and hundreds of people will be rendered homeless and destitute.

RICHARDSON STILL AT LARGE

The Long Island Marauder Hard to Locate.

He Lives in Caves and Plunders at His Will—Story of His Courtship and Marriage.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Thomas Richardson, the alleged outlaw of Brentwood, L. I., is still at large. The swamp and the woods in the neighborhood were again scoured yesterday by a small army.

The new cave which was first discovered by Joseph Marvin and Frank Buchachek, of Islip, attracted a large crowd of curiosity-seekers. Besides the clock, found as told in The World, several other minor articles go to make up the collection which the freebooter had stored away in the carvern.

Richardson first came to Islip about three years ago, from Texas. He was appointed a deputy sheriff, and before long appeared in the role of night watchman of the village. While there he soon demonstrated to all that he was a crack shot and not a few times gave exhibitions of his marksmanship. About two years ago he married Miss Annie Walter, eldest daughter of Justice George F. Walter, of Bay Shore. After living apparently happily together for a little over a year Richardson suddenly disappeared, and since then his whereabouts has been a mystery.

That there may still be other caves which will yet be discovered is not at all improbable. The last one is constructed entirely of boards and the stovepipe is level with the surface.

There are not a few who still doubt that Richardson is the man who committed the crimes with which he is charged, but the general opinion is strong against him.

Kuhns Sentenced.

TIFFIN, July 13.—Kuhns has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. He was taken down Sunday morning, accompanied by a strong guard.

Kuhns' high spirit has been broken, and he now seems to realize what a life sentence means.

HER WORK IN PARIS.

Mrs. Palmer Has Left the Gay City for London.

PARIS, July 13.—The Journal des Debats said last Wednesday: "Mme. Palmer, president of the ladies' committee of the Chicago exposition, who has been here organizing the French committee, left to-day for London.

"Mme. Palmer produced a worthy impression in Paris, not only by her personal beauty, but also by the extent of her accomplishments.

"During her husband's sojourn among us, he made many purchases of art objects, especially of paintings of the school of 1830.

"M. Palmer's gallery at present is one of the most celebrated in America.

The newspapers all speak in the most cordial terms of the Manhattan Athletic team, and the Figaro, a few days ago, said: "The Manhattan Athletic Club leaves for New York covered with laurels earned in France and in England."

M. Borel, the French champion, said: "Mr. Roddy, who defeated me, consoled me by saying that it was a good race, and that he had never encountered an adversary who was so difficult to beat."

The committee of the Chicago exposition has made an application for permission to take models of the principal groups of statues which will show the progress of French art from the twelfth century to the present time.

DROWNED WHILE YACHTING

A Naptha Launch Explodes With Fatal Effect.

The Captain Saved Himself by Swimming to a Buoy—His Three Passengers Lost.

NEW YORK, July 13—While a party of 12 were returning from Long Branch to Brooklyn in a yacht yesterday, they discovered a man clinging to a buoy off Cooney Island. They rescued him and learned that he was Capt. White, of East Rockaway, who had taken a wealthy diamond merchant of Brooklyn for a sail in his naptha launch.

About 2 o'clock, while off Cooney Island, the naptha boiler exploded and all were thrown into the water. He did not see the rest of the party again. He swam for the buoy and for over three hours clung to it. He was brought to the city by the yachting party last night.

White could not remember the names of the three who were in the launch with him, but it was reported from Cooney Island late last night that three men—John Cameron and Dennis and George Norwood—had been drowned at the Point, and they are probably the men.

WAUSEON NEWS.

Personal Mention—The Trouble Between Dover and Franklin.

WAUSEON, July 13.—(Special)—A hearing has been held on the petition presented to the commissioners some days since asking that the east two miles (five and one-half square miles) of Franklin township be annexed to Dover. The petition claimed that Dover had but 19 square miles while Franklin had 29.

However, the undisputed testimony of Surveyor Hoyt was 23.35 and 28.35 square miles, respectively. Notwithstanding the fact that the proposed detachment would make Dover larger than Franklin and the proposed detached portion was the most valuable in the township, and that Franklin has a great expense to meet yearly in maintaining Bean creek which runs some 15 miles through that township, still the commissioners granted the prayer of the petition. It was a great injustice to the people of Franklin.

Editor J. C. Bollmeyer was in Swanton Saturday last, also T. F. Williams.

George W. Hine returned from Maumee Saturday, where he has been for the last week buying wool.

H. T. Brigham, of Detroit, Sundayed with his family here.

Miss Sally Grubb left Saturday for Bowling Green where she will spend a week, the guest of Mrs. Johnson.

DOUGLASS WON'T RETURN.

The Government Feels His Disgrace Deeply.

His Utter Lack of Action When a Word Would Have Saved 400 Lives Cannot be Defended.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There seems to be excellent authority for the statement that Minister Douglass will not return to Hayti.

While no official confirmation can be obtained, it is generally believed here that the president and the officials of the state department consider that Mr. Douglass's usefulness at his present post has ceased. He failed to secure Mole St. Nicholas as a coaling station, and his conduct during the recent outbreak in Hayti has been severely criticised in reports that have reached the department unofficially. His ill-concealed partisanship for Hippolyte and the lengths he has gone to defend him do not strike the state department as being altogether diplomatic.

DIED TO SAVE HIS SON.

A Sad Accident Reported From Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 13.—P. W. Barney, superintendent of the Lake Champlain Transportation company, lost his life near the Kenesaw, Fourteen Miles Island, on Lake George, Sunday.

The particulars of the story are as follows: A few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Barney and son and a sister of Mrs. Barney went into camp on the east shore of Fourteen Mile Island. They enjoyed life pleasantly in their summer home until yesterday.

In the forenoon, while Mr. Barney and his boy were on the lake shore, the little fellow lost his footing, and with the cry of "Father, save me," on his lips, pitched into the water. The father threw himself head first in the lake, grasped the boy, and with the lad still in his arms, was drawn ashore by the two who witnessed the accident.

A glance sufficed to tell the story. The forehead of the superintendent had been crushed in by a projecting rock which he must have struck under the water. Medical aid was summoned as quickly as possible. The man who had given his life that his son might live was dead before the physicians reached the island.

Mrs. Barney is heartbroken and as yet hardly realizes the rescue of the son, followed so quickly by the death of her husband.

HOPPING TOWARD THE EAST

Grasshoppers Again Raiding the Farmers.

An Area of Four Hundred and Sixty Square Miles Completely Covered.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—Startling reports from Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas about the reported grass hopper invasion, were received here yesterday.

The grasshoppers cover an area of 460 square miles, where the Santa Fe road crosses the Colorado line.

They are young and not able to fly, but they are hopping eastward at the rate of two miles per day and much damage is anticipated.

In the region infested by the hoppers the few fields of corn and wheat have been swept clean.

Thrown From a Train.

NEW YORK, July 13.—At 11:30 last night Alphonso Licerkowski, a tailor of this city was found dead on the street at the Lorimer street station of the Union elevated road, Brooklyn. It is said Licerkowski was struck and thrown from a train by the conductor. No arrest has been made.

BARREME MURDER RECALLED.

A Strange Photograph that Is Causing Much Comment.

PARIS, July 13.—Much attention has been excited here in the newspapers this week by the revival of the sensation connected with the murder of M. Barreme, the Prefect de l'Eure, who, it will be remembered, was murdered in a railway carriage in 1806. The sensation is in the shape of a letter from the widow, accusing a man named Souffrain, who is now in prison under the charge of abducting children, of murdering her husband.

The widow's charge is based on the assertion of Souffrain's wife that three weeks before the murder she found in her husband's pocket a photograph of a man totally unknown to her. She asked her husband the name of this person, and he replied, "It is the picture of a politician. You need not know him."

Eight days after the murder M. Barreme's picture was published in the newspapers. Mme. Souffrain saw it and recognized it as the same original as that of the photograph, and told her husband so. He replied, "Yes, the photograph was given to me by the police, so that I might find the assassin, and I am going now to see the Widow."

Mme. Barreme says that Souffrain never called on her, and she asks the government to examine her charge.

HANGING IN A BARN.

A Seneca County Ward Ends His Days.

TIFFIN, July 13.—Matthias Heintzleman, an eccentric old man who had been an inmate of the county infirmary for nearly a year, was found hanging by the neck in an obscure spot in the infirmary barn Sunday.

He had been missing since Friday morning, and the condition of the body indicates that he had committed suicide about that time. There was some mystery connected with Heintzleman. He was born in Germany, and is said to have belonged to a wealthy and prominent family in the city of Suttgart. For many years he had received regularly every month a remittance of $50, but he was wholly incapable of taking care of it. It was supposed that he left the fatherland under a cloud, political or otherwise.

SCALDED THEM TO DEATH.

A Slight Collision Kills Seven Passengers.

A Broken Valve Pours A Boiler Full of Steam Into the Windows of an Excursion Train.

ASPEN, Col., July 13.—A horrible railroad accident occurred at Aspen Junction, eighteen miles west of Aspen, on the Midland road, at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

A special train of baggage car and one passenger coach was returning to Aspen from Glenwood Springs. The passenger coach contained about thirty passengers, mostly Aspen people.

The train was backing from the water tank to the switch to the Aspen track, where a road engine was run out of the railroad round house, and the rear end of the passenger train hit the check valve on the side of the boiler, which exhausted the hot steam into the broken end of the passenger car, scalding thirteen passengers—five men, seven women, and one child.

The car was thrown from the track. The passengers arrived at Aspen in the baggage car at 1:30 a. m. All possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate passengers. Those who have died at present writing are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rogers, of Woodey, Col.

Miss Annie Phelan, of Cardiff, Col., aged 17 years.

Mrs. W. I. Willoughby, of Glenwood, Col.

Mrs. John G. Baldwin, of Glenwood, Col.

Frank Ellis, Aspen, Col., and baby.

DEATH IN THE LAKE.

Five Fatal Accidents in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Five deaths by drowning was the record in this city yesterday. John McNeff and Lucy Kaiser were drowned while boating on the little lake at Columbia park during the afternoon. While turning the boat for shore McNeff released his hold on one of the oars and it quickly slid from the lock. In his eagerness to regain it McNeff tipped the boat over and it capsized, throwing both of its occupants into the water. McNeff, who is a good swimmer, lost his life while trying to save the girl.

Henry Campbell and Lesire Young lost their lives yesterday while bathing near the Pullman boat house. The boys, who were 9 and 10 years of age respectively, were bantering each other in venturing into deep water and got beyond their depths.

Teamster John Swanson was drowned in the lake at the foot of Berry avenue while watering his horses.

PLACED BEHIND THE BARS.

Pretty Jennie Chamberlain's Cousin Has Fallen.

Heir to a Million Dollars, He Lived a Dual Life, and Stole to Pay His Way.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 13.—The staid, conservative and Puritanical old town of Northampton is stirred from center to circumference by the arrest of two of its "young swells" for robbery.

Robert L. Chamberlain, a second cousin of Jennie Chamberlain, the famous beauty, and a nephew of the late Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, is one of the prisoners, and Carl Burritt is the other. Chamberlain is 20 and Burritt is 17.

Early in the evening of the 9th the two entered the college bookstore of S. E. Bridgman & Co., which at that hour was in charge of only a clerk. Chamberlain exhibited an old coin, the authenticity of which he pretended he wanted to ascertain. He was given a book on old coins. Stepping to the rear of the store, he fumbled the book for a minute and then called the clerk to assist him.

While Chamberlain and the clerk were engaged in this work Burritt, who had been a clerk in the store, stepped behind the counter and took from the drawer a pocketbook containing $50 in cash and $40 in checks. After dilly-dallying about the store the the confederates departed for the depot to take the train for Holyoke, tearing up the checks on their way. At Holyoke they spent the night in a carousal. When morning dawned they had only 16 cents of the $90 which they took with them.

Returning, the two young men were confronted by the chief of police, who extorted a confession from Chamberlain.

The sensation caused by the crime is due to the fact that both of the young men have been in the swim of society at Northampton, are highly connected, and Chamberlain is heir to $1,000,000. Both are students preparing for college, under the instruction of a private tutor. Both of the young men came from Cleveland, O., though the mother of Burritt is at present residing in New York city.

Chamberlain, who seems to be the leader of this as well as other crimes now alleged to have been committed by them and hushed up, has lived a dual life in Northampton, it is charged, spending one evening in the society of the students of Smith college or of the best young women of Northampton and the next in low places and in depraved company, at one time leading the prayer-meeting of a Christian Endeavor society and an another time haunting a gambling den. But by his suave manner and his general appearance of innocence he has disarmed his friends, especially those of the fair sex, of all suspicion of his real life.

Money he borrowed without end until a time was reached when friends would not longer grant his request for loans. Now Burritt, his boon companion, and he find themselves behind the bars of the county jail unable to procure $500 bail each. Their trial is set for next Tuesday.

GLADSTONE STILL TO LEAD

He Will Take an Active Part in the Campaign.

The Emperor's Visit Makes Several Men Knights.

A Berlin Woman Drowns Herself and Children Because of Poverty and Hunger.

LONDON, July 13—For sometime past reports have been in persistent circulation alleging that Mr. Gladstone, because of his advanced age and failing health had determined to abdicate the leadership of the liberal party in favor of some younger and more vigorous man and much speculation has been indulged in as to which of the more prominent among the lieutenants of the ex-premier

SOME TIN PLATE TRUTHS

Nobody is Able to Find the American Mines.

Australia to be Relied Upon to Furnish the Ore.

The Best Posted Man in the Tin Business Says Prices Will Advance After the Election.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The acknowled tin-plate authority of St. Louis is Mr. Charles Knight, tin and sheet-iron buyer of the Excelsior Manufacturing company, one of the principal manufacturers of tin-ware in the west.

He has a national reputation of being one of the best posted men in the country on the question of tin-plate and its manufacture.

Therefore his views upon the matter cannot fail to be pertinent and interesting.

While Mr. Knight is an enthusiastic protectionist, he is not very favorably impressed with the future outlook for tin manufacture in this country. His reasons for this view were not hastily arrived at, but are derived from an intimate acquaintance with the circumstances.

A reporter yesterday called on Mr. Knight and asked him for an expression of his views. Mr. Knight prefaced his remarks with his view upon protection in general.

"I believe that we should manufacture as many as possible of the articles required by Americans in this country and that national legislation should aid that; but still it must be said that the tin-plate matter has been overdone. The duty upon tin-plate imposed by the McKinley law will not necessarily advance tin-plate manufacture in the United States. On the contrary, the benefits will be almost entirely reaped by sheet-iron manufacturers."

"What leads you to this belief, Mr Knight?" asked the reporter.

"Sheet-iron is the main thing about tin-plate. You see, a plate of sheet-iron is dipped in a pot of tin and only the smallest quantity of the tin adheres to the plate. It is simply the coating."

"Is there any special preparation or grade of iron required in the manufacture of sheet-iron to be dipped in a pot of tin?"

"Virtually none whatever. It requires the best of iron, and to be 'cold rolled;' that is, passed between cold rollers to render the surface perfectly smooth. I can take you down in the cellar now and show you stacks of sheet-iron which if simply passed between cold rollers to remove a slight roughness would be ready to be dipped into a pot of melted tin, and thus become tin-plate.

"Were it not for the high duty on sheet-iron the Welsh tin-plate manufacturers could very readily evade the McKinley law by importing the sheet-iron plates to this country, and at a very slight expense and the employment of but few men dip the plates. The tin, of course, would be imported from Australia, there being no mines in this country at present able to compete with those of that country."

"What can you tell me about the American mines?"

"I really know very little, there being but very little to know. The Dakota mines I know and hear nothing of. When I heard that Mr. Niedringhaus had been said to have purchased 38,000 pounds of pig-tin from the California mines I wrote to a friend who lives 10 miles from the Temescal river mines. In his reply he stated that tin mines were being worked there, and, from what he could learn, were producing a considerable quantity of ore, averaging about 10 per cent. of tin.

"But still, from all my sources of information, I have arrived at this conclusion: Australian tin can be laid down in St. Louis at a much lower price than any American tin. Until American tin can be laid down at the same price as Australian tin you will find that such patriotic Americans as care to embark in the manufacture of domestic tin-plate will, from business reasons, use the imported article."

"What are your views on Mr. Niedringhaus' tin plate works and claims?"

"I would not like to say anything disparaging to Mr. Niedringhaus. He is a shrewd business man. He showed that when he imported large quantities of Welsh tin before the McKinley bill went into effect. Mr. Niedringhaus' actions are certainly inconsistent.

"The only thing that can be said against him is that he voted for the McKinley bill when he knew he would be a beneficiary. Then you remember he voted against the 'rex clause,' claiming that the increased duty would cause him a loss of $25,000 a year, while in the 'tin plate clause' he voted in favor of what he knew would increase his profits.

"His tin plate works are now, I am told, producing about 75 boxes a day. Not a box of this is he placing on the market, it is all being used in the stamping factory, and even then not being enough to supply his own demand.

"Mr. Niedringhaus could without the aid of the McKinley protection of 2.2 cents produce this tin with a profit. He has none of the expenses of shipping, boxing, handling, etc., to pay. His only expense is the sheet-iron plate, which does not exceed 2½ cents, and the dipping, which adds a fraction more. All the other expenses are averted."

"Have you read the list of 39 companies which Mr. Niedringhaus says are members of the Tinned Plate manufacturers' association?"

"Yes; I read it. The companies are all rolling mill concerns or sheet iron manufacturers, who, as I have said, would be the chief beneficiaries under the McKinley tin plate law.

"Let me tell you something. Last year, before the McKinley bill came up in Congress, these tin plate men came out west visiting their patrons and looking up their interests.

"They called on me, and, of course, we talked of the tariff. On that occasion these manufacturers said that they could not make tin-plate in the United States at a profit unless an increased duty of 4 cents was imposed. The McKinley bill imposed but 2.2 cents. What is the result? Here within the past several weeks I find reported in the papers that a meeting of the Tinned Plate manufacturers' association had been held, and steps were taken to seek to have the duty still further increased.

Now, sometime ago I wrote to the United States Iron and Tin company, of Demmler, Pa., asking when they would be ready to turn out tin plate. Their reply is that they have decided to not yet change their plant from a rolling mill to a tin plate works, fearing that congress will entirely remove the tin plate duty."

"What has been the effect of the McKinley law on the price of tin plate?"

"The figures published showing the advance from $4.50 to $5.75@6.00 per box are correct. In my belief the prices will advance still farther. I have this view on my correspondence with New York and English importing houses. They say that while immense quantities of tin plate have been imported in view of the McKinley law, like in Mr. Niedringhaus' case, this tin will not be rushed upon the market. It will be let out with the demand, and an effort will be gradually made to raise the prices to the full extent allowed by the increase imposed by the McKinley bill (about $2.35 per box).

"There is another matter which the outside public does not know about in regard to this increased duty on tin plate. The English manufacturers have been the main people profited by reason of the present advance in tin plate in America. Their profits since the passage of the bill and its taking effect, on competent authority aggregates fully $5,000,000. Here is my authority for this statement: In a letter dated May 11, 1891, Messrs. Henry Nash & Co., 12 and 14 Tower Building, North Water street, London, say: 'The profits to Welsh manufacturers by reason of the increased price and demand in America is over £1,000,000.' There is no better authority in England than Nash & Co. How this profit was made is easily explained. The price of tin has advanced and the demand has also increased, and thus the Welsh manufacturers have been able to realize a profit of £1,000,000 more than would have been the case without the intervention of the McKinley bill. With this enormous profit, it is not to be wondered that the Welsh manufacturers, by reducing the wages of their employes and making up the balance from a part of their profits will be able for years to place tin on the American market at a price too low for the American manufacturers to successfully compete."

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Another Office Holder Finds Himself in Jail.

NORFOLK, Va., July 13.—A big sensation was created at the navy yard by the arrest of paymaster's clerk, Van Vranken, of the general store house, and H. W. Coston, a clerical employe of the same establishment, on the charge of stealing composition metal and other goods from the government, valued at $10,000.

The arrests were caused by the discovery in the store of a box of goods marked "Commandant of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C.," for which there was no orders. Coston was arrested and later in the day arraigned before United States Commissioner Ackiss, at Norfolk.

Van Vranken was also placed under arrest and taken aboard the United States receiving ship Franklin to await court martial. They were both bonded to appear next Tuesday. Both men are leaders in high society in this section.

A STORY OF DEATH.

Fatal Landslide Reported from British Columbia.

Stones and Earth Rush Down the Mountain Side Carrying Destruction in Its Wake.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 13.—The steamer Princess Louisa from Skeena brings news of a terrible landslide on the banks of the Skeena river, resulting in the death of one woman and about forty Indians.

On the 7th inst., at 6 a. m., those residing near the Northern Pacific cannery at Skeena river, heard a great rushing noise in the direction of the high, steep mountain at the back of the cannery.

In a moment an avalanche of rocks and earth and trees were upon the doomed settlement, carrying everything before it into the slough close by the cannery.

The occupants of the houses had time to get outside the buildings, but before they could escape from the advancing torrent of debris, they were caught and carried along at a fearful velocity.

In all, nine houses with their occupants were distroyed, including the mess house and residence of the foreman of the cannery. In the mess room was the young Swedish wife of the foreman. She was carried along in the mad and deathly current, and dashed to death hundreds of feet below.

Indians claim that among those distroyed were about forty Indians of the Port Simpson, Sitka, Metalakatlah and Kitimat tribes. Two days after the slide 13 bodies of the Indians were recovered. The body of the foreman's wife has not yet been found, but there is not the slightest hope for any living thing within the range of the terrible slide of boulders, trees and earth.

The slide just missed the cannery building about two feet. Had the slide struck the cannery, or occurred half an hour earlier, the death roll would have reached into the hundreds.

It had been raining in torrents for the previous four days, and it is thought that the accumulation of water in the ravines on the mountain side broke away, carrying earth and destruction before it. The Indians are greatly excited over the disaster, and are mourning bitterly for their dead.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A Disastrous Sunday Morning Blaze in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., July 13.—The St. Louis hotel was discovered on fire at 12:15 Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated in the Elks' lodge room, on the upper floor, from a burning gas jet into which a curtain was blown by the wind through an open window.

The alarm was not sent in until the fire had made great headway, and it was considerable time before the fire department got six streams playing on the fire.

There was a heavy wind and the hotel was like a tinder box. The new portion of the hotel, built three years ago, is now completely gutted, with little prospect of saving much of the building. The property was sold last year for $350,000, of which about $100,000 was for the lots.

The building is the property of the Boston Realty and Investment company, and is fully insured. The Fargusso block, in which is the Pioneer Press office, is in great danger, and all office furniture is being removed.

TAKING AN INVOICE.

Republicans Looking at the Treasury Hole.

Philadelphia Officials Talk Over the Deficit in the Treasury Department.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—An important conference of state and city officials has been held at the office of the city treasurer, at which were present Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity, Attorney General Henson, Deputy Attorney General Stranahan, State Treasurer Boyer, Auditor General McCamant, State Agent Hunsicker, City Treasurer Wright, City Solicitor Warwick, Assistant City Solicitor Beitler and S. S. Hollingsworth, counsel for Treasurer Wright.

Auditor General McCamant when seen after the conference said: "We met for the purpose of adjusting the licenses and personal taxes and have a general talk, with a view of ascertaining how we stand and to separate the accounts of the city and state."

City Solicitor Warwick said the object of the conference was to find out the condition of the treasury as left by Bardsley, to ascertain what license fees, appraisers' fees and personal property taxes for 1890 and 1891 had been returned, to ascertain what settlement could be made without litigation, and how much time would be given the city of Philadelphia by the state to make final settlement, to find where the moneys in which the city and state had an interest are, and to devise some means to dispose of the moneys on hand. The time fixed for the city to make settlement with the state was September 1. This was about the only thing definitely agreed upon, and the conference adjourned to meet again next week.

THE KEYSTONE.

Receiver Yardley's Report of Assets and Liabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The report of Hon. Robert M. Yardley, receiver of the Keystone National bank of Philadelphia, received by the comptroller of the currency on the 27th of June is accompanied with schedules, in which the assets of the bank are classified as they existed at the date of its suspension. The total assets amounted to $1,720,311.41, of which $575,606.03 are estimated "good," $960,992.48 "doubtful," and $153,912.91 "worthless."

This is simply the estimate of the receiver, and will be susceptible of modification as the liquidation of the affairs of the trust progresses.

The liabilities amounted to the sum of $1,735,577.35. This does not include due bills amounting to $925,000, alleged to have been issued to John Bardsley, late city treasurer.

The comptroller has made an assessment of $500,000 on the shareholders of the bank on account of their individual liability, being 100 per cent. of the par value of the of the stock, payable August 11, 1891, and has directed the receiver to take all necessary proceedings for its collection.

UNDER THE GROUND.

A Great Cavern Discovered in Texas.

White Bats and Strange Creatures Found.

Graphic Description of What the Unexplored Earth Contains as Told by Witnesses.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 13.—One of the greatest underground wonders of the world has been discovered in Kendall county, forty miles northwest of San Antonio. It is an immense cave with a subterranean river in it, and has just been partly explored.

Rumors of a wonderful cave had been floating around for several weeks. Mr. R. W. Andrews, general passenger agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway, finally went up in person to see about it.

He was so impressed that he immediately organized an exploring party, consisting of himself and several newspaper men.

The party went out to Boerne Saturday night, and I wish to pause right here to remark that this town and surroundings are a glad surprise to the northern man. It is more than 1,400 feet above the sea, nestles in a valley that stretches away to the north and west like the floor of some vast amphitheater, covered with an ozure frescoed dome, and the hills, in shape and range like immature Alps, seem as if intended by the Great Architect of this "earthly tabernacle" as a "coronet of beauty on the brow of nature," studded with emeralds, and the atmosphere is so clear and pure that one feels while drinking in great draughts of breath that throbbing tingle of life the young debutante experiences in quaffing her first glass of champagne. I never felt such a climate—so full of buoyancy, so full of invigorating purity. I ascertained that lung, throat and nose troubles are things unknown, and that any one coming here in advanced stages improves. As to the temperature, it was delightful, and as cold as the lake regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The entrance to the cave is a huge opening in the hill about fifty feet from the level of the valley and is about 35x40 feet. It presents a most magnificent spectacle and inspires a feeling of awe when you stand and gaze in until your eyes seem to look away into the secret recesses of the earth and rest on a wall of solid darkness. The great vaulted ceiling of the entrance glitters with millions of fossil gems and drops of water that cluster on each stalactite, and the afternoon sun as it flings pencils of light on vestibules, arches, miniature domes and architraves make the roof and walls of the cave sparkle with the resplendent glory of a million diamonds.

The entrance is almost parallel with the cave for about 500 feet. Just below the roof on either side about fifty feet inside are two great shelves, like abutments made for the end of some vast arch. Then the roof gradually descends as the cave goes in until the vault comes down to within six or seven feet of the floor. The floor is dry for about 500 feet, when we came to a stream of water. It looked like a river of ink as its dark surface could be barely seen by the dim torchlight. When first discovered the stream is disappearing beneath the south wall of the cave. The floor suddenly dips down there, and the mountain seems to have lifted itself up as it to let the river pass beneath it, and it does and is lost. But it can be followed up and back through the earth. For about three hundred feet it flows along in a narrow, deep channel against the south wall, leaving a dry floor elevated about three feet to the north. Then the river widens and soon occupies all the bottom of the cave, and it can only be explored by wading, swimming or in a boat.

To reach this point we had traveled about 800 feet, first east, then southeast, then east again, then northwest. Here the river takes possession, and we had to build our raft. After a great deal of work and much unchristian talk over mashed fingers the raft was completed. Now for the first launching on underground ever experienced, perhaps, in the world.

"Away we haul! Altogether! Steady! Here we go. Look out there. Catch her. There she floats!"

Our raft was at last launched, and we then found that she would not hold up one man.

Some more remarks not in harmony with the Sabbath and then—we stopped to think.

In the meantime, Mr. Brack, our photographer, and I, prepared to make the cameras reveal the splendors and grandeur no torch could ever show us. We set our cameras and fired magnesian powder flash lights—and such a picture as ravished our eyes when that white light flashed. Over there, just where the river made a bend to the southwest, as if to avoid a dark chasm, was a group of gigantic stalactites, reaching from the roof almost to the water. The whole interior to the cave showed vaults, domes, architraves and recesses, in each of which hung the most fantastic and resplendent stalactites imaginable. And those myriads of drops of water, each ready to fall, but never falling, made it appear as if we had discovered "King Solomon's Mines." Eye never beheld a more magnificent spectacle, and yet it was such as to subdue every vulgar and profane feeling. We each felt as if in the very presence of the Omnipotence and Omniscience, for only a being of all-powerful mind and one who had all knowledge could have wrought this work. There was no more profanity.

But what was to be done! Clearly not to give it up. No. Off went our clothes and in a few minutes there was seen a party of Eden-clad figures, with kerosene torches, floundering in very cold water up to their waists. It was a weird and solemn sight to see them disappear around a point in the cave several hundred feet away, and as the lights were swallowed up by the darkness, to see the parties melt away like spectres. It seemed as if Pharos had come, minus his boat, and taken all our friends up instead of across the Styx. And those who remained were left in Achaian darkness. And a hush like death fell on us, as the voices of the explorers merged into a loud and re-echoing roar, then into a subdued hum and then died away into silence. It was awful.

And then we lighted a bulls-eye lantern to keep ourselves company and to see what slimy things we kept touching. They were little water puppies, a name we gave to the tiny, black, slimy alligator-looking reptiles we found in there, because they whine like puppies.

They are jet black, with eyes like beads of carbon, body and eyes to harmonize with the eternal darkness in which they dwell. They never get out to the light. They have five toes on each foot and are web-footed. Each toe has a claw as fine as a cambric needle, and with these it clings to the walls and climbs about the domes and roof of the cave and up our legs.

Just as we had begun to be uneasy at the long absence of the explorers we heard a tremendous roar, as of a mighty storm approaching. Then even by the dim light of our bull's-eyes we could see a great dark stream in the air, as if the river had suddenly been lifted, and ever and anon this dark stream was flecked with whitish spots like foam. We were startled at first but the peculiar "tschee, tschee, tschee," and flutter of wings told us it was bats. Hundreds of thousands of them, startled from their retreats by the exploring party, flew in the only direction possible. But the white spots among them puzzled us. This was soon explained, however, on going toward the entrance.

There were thousands of white bats among them. I had never heard of white bats before and they were curious. They were of a beautiful grayish-white, of a softer fur than the common "leather wing," and their wide-spread membranous wings showed the crimson tracery of the veins as they stretched themselves into transparency against the dark walls, on which they clung after reaching the light, and instead of the black, beady eyes of their dark companions, they had tiny pink eyes that shone like rubies.

After an hour of anxiety we heard the low rumble that we recognized as the last sound we had heard from the explorers. Our hearts [illegible], and we shouted our exultation, for we had become really alarmed at their long absence in that dark hole that appeared like the "mouth of hell." In a few minutes the lights began to reflect in the water. Then our friends came hurriedly in sight from around the jutting point and they made a rush for the shore. We immediately stood ready with axe and hatchet and pistol to ward off some terrible monster that we thought was pursuing them. But they soon quieted us on that score and told us between spasms of chattering teeth and shiverings of bodily ague that they were nearly frozen.

"We had to swim a large part of the time," chattered Dr. Baruitz, and every one of them was blue around the lips and shaking in every muscle. They had gone over a mile in that icy air and water.

They reported most gorgeous ceilings and vaults, and glittering domes and resplendent arches, but found no place to walk, except here and there where the river dipped to one side of the cave. And they had seen many fish of large size with no sign of eyes, but on account of the coldness of the water and the air they had to hurry back.

We will have two boats made especially to navigate the river and take a locomotive light and go up until we find the end of it.

It will, without doubt, prove to be one of the greatest geological discoveries of recent times. We will take a compass, note its variations and make a map of the river's course.

About 200 feet south of the mouth of the cave the lost river gushes out. The hill sheers away for the base upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, thus hanging over the valley more than 150 feet. All along the sides is a rich growth of maiden-hair fern with its jet-black stems like raven tresses. At the foot of the bluff, along the sides of the hill, by the margin of the pool formed by the river as it comes to view and along the stream as it breaks over the top and rushes on to the Guadalupe, are luxurious fan and palm-leaf ferns with prolific growths of feather ferns and beautiful semi-tropical flowers and shrubbery. A huge mass of rock has segregated itself from the hill and lies just beneath, and seems a great table and resting place. It is a spot of beauty and coolness and freshness, and we enjoyed it to the full as we ate our late dinner on that rock, surrounded by a rich bank of tropical plants with ice-cold water flowing around us and in reach as we dipped it up to wash down well-earned dinner.

Before the war the cave was used by those who "hid out" from the conscript officers. They thus escaped going to the war—and are now distinguished generals and colonels. It is needless to say they never explored the cave very far. They did not care for it; did not feel like it. Those kind of generals never do. But we will in a few days.

HAMLIN'S FORTUNE.

Disposition of an Estate of $200,000.

The Will Was Drawn During His Last Term in the Senate and Never Changed.

BANGOR, Me., July 13.—Last summer three or four enthusiastic young admirers of Hannibal Hamlin originated the idea of establishing a handsome city park to be named in honor of Bangor's most distinguished citizen and to be every way worthy of him.

The site proposed was a triangular section of land bounded by Hammond, Union and Clinton streets, and about half way between the ex-vice-president's residence and the business center of the city, making it very convenient. It was occupied by several wooden blocks of stores, a few cheap houses and three or four very pretty homes.

The owners, excepting in the case of one or two of the desirable residences, placed very low figures upon their property, owing to its proposed use. Several gatherings of business men were called to consider the project, the movement was well organized in the way of committees and a subscription list started containing many $1,000 offers for the laudable object, but owing to the disinclination of these one or two property owners to sell, and some other matters arising to create a hitch, the matter dragged and was temporarily suspended.

Mr. Hamlin's death, however, has started it again, and there is a strong prospect that Hamlin park will shortly become a reality.

The devotion of the people is shown still further by the freely agitated proposition of placing on that park a magnificent bronze statute of the dead statesman.

Hamlin park would be one of the principal attractions of the city, and the elegant statue of the illustrious man would be a most fitting center for the beautiful surroundings.

The last will and testament of the late ex-vice-president Hamlin was filed for probate here to-day. Few people, not even his most intimate friends, had any adequate idea of the size of Mr. Hamlin's fortune. He had always lived very economically and saved his money, while his friends aided him in making judicious investments. The result is that he leaves an estate valued at $200,000, the most of which is personal property.

The will is a very short one and is in the familiar handwriting of the dead statesman. It is particularly free from the mass of legal phrases contained in some documents of the kind and is characteristic of Mr. Hamlin.

It was made while he was serving his last term in the United States senate, and there have been no codicils added since it was first dated.

To Ellen V. Hamlin, his wife, he bequeathed his homestead estate, house and lot, together with all personal property. He also gives her the sum of $10,000, and he expressed the desire whatever estate his wife may possess shall be finally given equally to the three sons. To his son Charles Hamlin he gave the portraits of his father and mother and his brother Cyrus, with the condition that the widow has the right to keep them as long as she desires, or until her death.

The gold-headed cane made from a piece of the ship Constitution also goes to this son.

Hannibal Emery Hamlin, his second son, receives the sum of $2,000, also the ebony gold-headed cane and silver pitcher given by Ray Tomkins to the deceased. To Frank Hamlin, his third son, he gave $2,000, his watch and key and seal, together with an ivory-headed cane made from a stick from the birthplace of Washington. To Arthur Hamlin, his grandson, he bequeathed the sum of $6,000.

The trustees of the estate and survivors of them are given all residue and remainder of the estate, which shall be used as follows: They shall first pay all his just debts and funeral charges and the several bequests mentioned and the expense of administration. The remainder they shall divide equally between his wife and three sons as soon as it may be convenient and economical within one year after the filing of the will, if possible. The devision shall be made so far as possible without sale, however, in a manner being consistent with the best interests of all concerned.

If before the division is made the wife should die, the three sons receive the whole, and if either of the sons or Arthur Hamlin should die without issue before receiving his portion, the estate shall receive it.

Hon. S. F. Humphrey, one of his old friends, is named as executor, and Mr. Hamlin willed that the executors should not be obliged to give bonds or to render an inventory or account to probate.

The will is dated August 23, 1878, and was witnessed by A. W. Paine, Charles E. Bliss and W. S. Dennett.

The Journey of Life.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way;" but how few reach years of maturity. One-third of all children born die before seven or eight years of age. And yet if Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children were used such would not be the case. The action of these remedies is prompt and efficacious in the various ailments for which they are intended, and their effect controlling from the first dose. His Diarrhœa Mixture, Teething Cordial, Colic Cure and Worm Elixir are standbys. Every family keeps and uses them. 25 cents.

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friederich, Geo. C. Nau, Thos. Vanstone.

A distinguished Hindoo now traveling in this country is Bomanji Dhashwaji Petit, who is one of the wealthiest as well as one of the most famous men of India. He is a Parsee, a millionaire many times over and known in Asia for his great work of philanthropy.

SILENT FOR MANY YEARS.

A Beverly Man Who Refuses to Talk.

Has Possessed Vocal Powers All the Time.

He Said Too Many People Were Talking All to No Purpose So He Decided to Quit.

BOSTON, July 13.—Possessing the power of speech, and yet nearly eighteen years dumb, is the record made by a Beverly man, and it was only last week Tuesday that he placed himself beyond the opportunity of still bettering this.

Ezra T. Foster is his name, and his birthplace Beverly. His father was James Foster, who, according to the son, was a fisherman, and was lost on the Banks in the ill-fated schooner Statesman years ago. His mother has been dead, it is stated, for some years, but he has sisters and relatives in Beverly.

"He came to us," said the courteous matron of the Beverly almshouse yesterday afternoon to the newspaper man who dropped down in her pretty reception room, "October 16, 1888. He had resided at Worcester for some years, and from one who had known him intimately for nine years previous to his coming here, I learned that he had never been known to utter a word in all that time.

"His monosyllables were indicated by a nod or a shake of the head. He apparently did not care to be communicative, but he kept a pencil and paper by him at all times, and would write out his extended replies or requests exactly as a mute would do. His bearing has always been perfectly good.

"I immediately went to work to get him to talk, but I never saw such a man before. I have plied him with a perfect volley of questions at times coming upon him in unlooked for places and entirely unawares, but he was never to be taken off his guard, and I did not succeed in surprising him. Speak he would not, and so he has remained here for almost three years, and no one on the place had ever heard his voice."

"Did he appear at all like an insane man?" asked the reporter.

"Not a bit," replied Mrs. Stevens. "He seemed very rational in such expression of ideas as he imparted by pencil and paper."

"Did he take an interest in matters around him?"

"Oh, yes. He likes to go about the place and do light work. I have kept at him as I told you. A year ago the Fourth of July he wrote out his promise that he would talk to me on that day. I told him that I believed that he did his talking at night after he went to bed, but he shook his head, meaning 'no.'"

"Well, the Fourth came round and something happened that I did not find the opportunity to speak to Foster until the next day, or day but one after the holiday had passed. Then I reminded him of his promise, and do you believe it, that man calmly wrote back on his paper pad that the day had gone by and he could not speak to me. No one in the place had heard him open his mouth or utter a syllable since that time—though we have all tried to catch him and make him say something, until that warm Tuesday before the Fourth."

"He had been out in the field and gotten very warm. When he came in his face was almost purple. I said to him: 'Why, Mr. Foster, how warm you are, aren't you almost melted?' He looked at me about a minute and then he said 'No.' And that was the first word he had uttered for 13 years, and I don't know but longer.

The sound of his voice so astonished me that I was entirely taken aback, but I didn't allow him to stop. Little by little I got him agoing, until finally he began to talk in a perfect stream and he has been talking ever since."

"Was his voice peculiar?"

"Yes, it was rather husky and odd sounding at first, but he converses naturally now."

"You have no reason to doubt that he has abstained from speaking all of his time?"

"I have no doubt at all from what I seen of him here, that he has been silent all the time. He has always been a quiet man naturally. But would you not like to talk with him? He says he has beautiful thoughts," and the lady sent for Mr. Foster to come in from the field, where he was at work. The reporter was soon informed that he would be received, and was escorted through a neat hall, scrubbed and polished to man-of-war cleanliness, up into a bright, cheerful room, warm with the rays of the afternoon sun, its windows looking out upon a lovely vista of hill and dale, stretching away to the Montserrat woods.

"This is Mr. Foster," said Mrs. Stevens; "this gentleman has come to see you."

A neatly clad figure arose and the reporter saw before him a slim, spare man of 50, with iron grey hair, low and somewhat retreating forehead and bright brown eyes. The eyebrows were quite prominent. He quietly welcomed his guest and signified his desire that he be seated.

"I've come to ask you, Mr. Foster, what impelled you to silence for so many years."

He looked up with a smile as he replied in peculiar vocal tones: "It was because I became convinced that there were too many people already talking in the world, and that somebody ought to keep silent."

"There was too much noise going on. Was that it?"

"Yes. They were all so stubborn. Everybody wanted to talk himself and let nobody else talk. Then I found it didn't do much good to ask for anything. You couldn't get what you wanted. So I decided not to talk at all."

"Did you stop all at once, or gradually?"

"I stopped at once."

"Wasn't it hard not to break in with a word now and then?"

"Well, it was at first, but after a while I found I didn't care anything about talking, and then it came easy enough. Besides, I had my thoughts. I have beautiful thoughts that give me great enjoyment."

When asked how long he thought it was since he had spoken a word previous to last Tuesday week, Mr. Foster said that as near as he could judge it was ten to twelve years. It might be more. He said:

"I was born in Beverly. My father used to go fishing. I think he was passed away. He was lost on the schooner Statesman that went out of Beverly. I didn't get much schooling. I began shoemaking after I was 12 years old. I worked for Mr. Stephen Abbott. I was drafted and went over to Salem and got exempted. Young men don't care much for war. Now I'm an old man I think I would go."

"You were speaking about your thoughts; what particular line of thought has pleased you most?

"Oh, the configuration of the world; natural philosophy, botany, plants and flowers and geology."

"You are a lover of nature. When you went out alone into her courts did you not sometimes apostrophize her woods and fields?"

"No," replied Mr. Foster. "I liked silence best; I didn't care to talk to nature."

He said he was greatly interested in social economy—the relation of society and the distribution of capital and wealth. He believed in the profit sharing principle. He had not read much.

"I don't know much about astronomy; that requires a great knowledge of mathematics," he said, "but I like the natural philosophy of it. The great trouble with science is that it depends too much on itself, and doesn't recognize its dependence on religion and a Supreme Being."

Mrs. Stevens said that she had never noticed his reading until he began to speak. He began to read when he began to talk.

"Hasn't it ever occurred to you, Mr. Foster, that other people would like to hear of your beautiful thoughts and that you ought to tell them of them?"

"Well, now, do you know, I never did think of that," he replied. "I guess I had. I will talk now," he continued with some show of earnestness, when the reporter left.

A sister of Foster's, who lives near by, placed his period of speechlessness at almost eighteen years' duration. She said that it was in January, 1873, when this trouble with Ezra began. He would see through the stereoscope when looking at views, strange faces and unnatural forms, which none of them could see. He went away after a time to Worcester and very soon became speechless and had continued so up to last week.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating **Sick Headache** **Heartburn** **Sour Stomach**

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The secret of my happiness is, I am using

Wolff's ACME Blacking

And have WATERPROOF BOOTS Beautifully Polished without Labor.

ASK IN ALL STORES FOR PIK-RON

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH

and Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES

H. M. PIXLEY & SON

Are in position to furnish promptly, any thing from a small office safe to a

BANK VAULT WITH TIME LOCK.

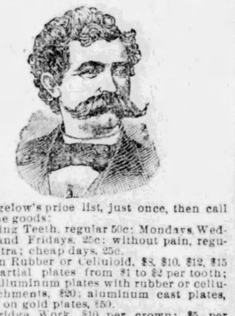
PRICES RIGHT.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

106 SUMMIT STREET.

PHONE 767.

TAKE A LOOK



At Dr. Bigelow's price list, just once, then call and get the goods.

Extracting Teeth, regular 50c; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 25c; without pain, regular, 50c extra; cheap days, 25c.

Teeth on Rubber or Celluloid, $8, $10, $12, $15 per set; partial plates from $1 to $2 per tooth; teeth on alluminum plates with rubber or celluloid attachments, $20; aluminum cast plates, $30; teeth on gold plates, $50.

Gold Bridge Work, $10 per crown; $5 per tooth. Silver Bridge Work, $5 per crown, and $2.50 per tooth; resetting old teeth on new plate, $4 and $5.

Correcting irregularities, $1 per sitting; treating teeth, 50c per treatment.

Extracting and Replanting Teeth in same sockets, $2 per tooth.

Silver and Bone Fillings, 50c up; Gold Fillings from $1 up; Gold and Porcelain Inlays from $1.50 up.

Cleaning Teeth from 50c to $1.

All operating painless.

115 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.
Phone 1234.
MISS HATTIE CRISSEY, Secy.

Our immense stock of piece goods for suitings and trouserings has dwindled down to remnants. We must rid ourselves of these odds and ends before July 1, '91. Experience has taught us only one sure and rapid way, and that is a sweeping reduction on our already low prices on Suiting and Trousering.

It will pay you to call on us.

ATLANTIC PANTS CO.,

344 SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO. O.

ASK YOUR GROCER

—FOR—

BRENZINGER'S

—"CHOICE"—

AND GENUINE

VIENNA :-: BREAD

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE!

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the ONLY RELIABLE AND HONEST MEDICINE KNOWN. Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 121 Woodward ave, Detroit, Mich.

Before and After

SUMMER RESORTS

Huron'a Beach for Prospectus write Marcus Young Port Huron Mich.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE

CAPE MAY, N. J.

New management, elevator and all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN TRACY, Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, or Cape May.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
WILL OPEN JUNE 13, 1891.
THEO. OVES PROP'R.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

WEISBEACH, ONT., CANADA.

Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all ships passing in and out of the River St Clair. Thoroughly refitted and enlarged since last season.

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, TENNIS AND CROQUET

SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL

This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron, and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate. J. VAN WYCK, Manager.

D. WEIS, Prop., Sarnia, Ont.

HOTEL GRANDE POINT, Grande Point St. Clair Co., Mich.

An elegant new Hotel, just across the river from Algonac. Every room a water front. Excellent water works, affording purest water. Perfect drainage. Every modern convenience. Finest bathing beach on the St. Clair river. Fresh milk and vegetables from the adjoining farm. Rates $2.50 per day. Special rates by week or month. Reached via Toledo and Detroit and "Star-Cole" and "Red Star" line steamers daily. Leave Toledo at 5:35 a. m. on M. C., connecting with Detroit boat at 9 a.m. Dinner at Grande Point. Toledo docks foot of Jefferson st., Detroit docks foot of Griswold street. J. S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT GROVE HOTEL

ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF DEVIL'S LAKE.

E. H. Imerson, Prop. - - Geneva, Mich.

STEAMER FLORA

Connects with all trains on the C. J. & M. Carries all guests free to the hotel. Rowing, sailing, boating and dancing.

THE WINDERMERE,"

GRATIOT BEACH.

The most popular resort on the lakes enlarged and remodeled. For rates write J. O. West, Manager,

FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

"OAK RIDGE,"

GREEN SPRING, O.

Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Baths and experienced attendants. Medical Superintendent. Model Health Resort and Medical Sanitarium. $12 to $21 Per Week.

KING & HOUSEL, Owners.

Put-in-Bay House!

Put-in-Bay Island, O.

OPENS JUNE 20th.

A new house delightfully located with fine view of the bay. Convenient to steamboat landing. Terms: $2 and $2.50 per day; $12 to $14 per week. Cuis

LOCAL ROAD BUSINESS.

Report of the Middle States Lumber Association.

Michigan Roads and Their Agreement.

The F. & P. M. Makes an Announcement—Toledoans Going to Chicago—The W. & L. E. Miners—Other Matters.

Following is an interesting comparative statement of the Middle States Lumber association showing the lumber business on the local roads for the first five months of 1891, 1890 and 1889, giving tonnage and revenue:

TONNAGE.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
C, H & D.	114,264,980	112,965,890	73,329,500
C, H V & T.	62,522,300	60,739,000	58,808,800
C. C. C & St L.	42,106,000	34,510,200	48,247,400
T & O C.	29,584,700	27,888,100	30,273,600
B & O.	31,475,700	33,340,200	34,411,700
W & L E.	36,023,800	35,816,580	35,064,000

REVENUE.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
C, H & D.	$68,869 74	$62,161 47	$42,141 50
C, H V & T.	29,243 42	30,015 69	24,959 42
C, C, C & St L.	22,841 48	17,079 29	25,551 94
T & O C.	12,783 13	11,694 23	13,492 77
B & O.	16,689 72	15,508 16	18,597 57
W & L E.	10,868 42	11,543 28	12,207 45

They Didn't Hold Together.

Some time ago the Michigan railroads agreed not to accept for transportation the milage tickets of lines outside the state. The agreement was not strictly adhered to. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan and the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroads paid little or no attention to it, although they did not make any official notice to this effect.

The back bone of the agreement seems to be broken to-day, as the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad issues a circular announcing its part of the agreement null and void, authorizing its conductors to accept for transportation the interchangeable mileage tickets of the issue of the Lake Shore, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, the Cover Leaf and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroads.

The W. & L. E. Miners.

Traffic Manager A. G. Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, will go to Cleveland to-morrow to attend a meeting called by President J. P. Jones, of the United Mine Workers' association, looking toward an amicable settlement of the existing differences between the operators and miners. It is thought as a result of this meeting that orders will be issued Wednesday for the men to go to work.

An Old Timer.

E. B. Phillips, whose active service as a railroad official extended over a period of fifty years, and included the presidency of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Eastern Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis & Fitchburg companies, has recently accepted the presidency of the United States Realty company, of Boston, an association of prominent capitalists organized to seek out and invest in the rapidly growing cities of the west.

At Full Tariff Rates.

Toledo freight men were notified to-day that the joint committee has decided that all construction material for building or other purposes to be used at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, will be treated as commercial tariff and will be charged at full tariff rates.

Toledoans Going.

The following Toledo railroad men will leave this evening for Chicago to attend the meeting of the freight department of the Central Traffic association to-morrow: Assistant General Freight Agent H. J. Booth, of the W. & L. E.; General Freight Agent W. S. Wood, of the Clover Leaf; Commercial Agent C. P. Wight, of the B. & O.; General Freight Agent Hudson Acton, of the T. & O. C.; Assistant General Freight Agent and A. E. Billings, of the Lake Shore.

They Can be Used.

When the latest advertising device of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, an American flag was suggested, President C. C. Waite thought that perhaps there was some restriction against using the flag for advertising purposes. He made investigation and found that at one time the matter was taken up by congress but no final action resulted. Consequently the flags were issued. They are very neatly gotten up and are for the Detroit G. A. R. encampment.

Sparks Along the Lines.

Ticket Agent Stewart, of the Michigan Central, at Windsor, Ont., is in town.

President S. R. Callaway, of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, is in New York.

The Lake Shore has authorized one fare for the round trip to the democratic state convention at Cleveland.

Commercial Agent C. C. Gridley, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad is in Columbus to-day.

C. A. Lucas, traveling agent of the Lackawanna line, started out on a trip over the Wabash this morning.

General Passenger Agent J. M. Hall, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, will return from Detroit this evening.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan trainmen say that their wages were entirely high enough to allow the company to put on its new trains recently without additional expense.

M. A. Hayward has been appointed contracting agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton at Columbus. He was formerly traveling freight agent of the C. S. & C.

The Pennsylvania lines has received 500 cars for use in the coal and ore trade between Pittsburg and the lake ports. Orders have been issued that if they stray into this territory they are to be at once returned.

The Ohio Car Wheel and Foundry Co. has been incorporated to manufacture car wheels, car castings, etc. The incorporators are Alexander Dallas Lane, Thomas C. De Lano, E. W. Tollerton, Hugh F. Schanck and H. R. Milmine.

The Trunk Line association has arranged for a competitive restoration of west-bound rail and lake transportation rates on a basis of 54 cents per hundred, first class, from Boston to Chicago. This was the prevailing rate at the time of the opening of lake transportation.

Frank O'Meara, stenographer to General Superintendent Rockwell, of the C., H. V. & T., has gone to Clinton Forge, Va., to accept a similar position with the trainmaster of the Chesapeake & Ohio located there. J. H. Wright, an attache of the department, has been promoted to the vacancy.

The deal between the Lake Erie & Western and the Big Four, whereby the latter uses the former's tracks from Cambridge City to New Castle, to connect with the Peoria & Eastern, is about completed. The Whitewater track between Cambridge City and Hagerstown will then be used only as a spur.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A Destructive Blaze at Bowling Green This Morning.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 13.—(Special)—Fire destroyed two barns and the wagon works belonging to Shemerhorn this morning at two o'clock; partially insured; the cause is supposed to be incendiary.

YOU CAN'T | Beat our prices on any kind of furniture in any market. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Young Langston Committed.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Ralph E. Langston, son of Congressman Langston the colored representative of Peterburgh, Va., was taken before Recorder Smyth in general sessions to-day and committed in default of $1,000 bail. Langston is under indictment on a charge of abduction and inveiglement preferred against him by Miss Helen M. Graff, of Brooklyn.

SURE | You will buy furniture of us if POP | good goods and low prices will do it. STOLBERG & PARKS.

The taxes collected yesterday amounted to $14,076.37.

MEETING IN TOLEDO.

The Ohio Custom Cutters In Convention—They Want Toledo Members.

The Ohio Custom Cutters Circle is holding its annual convention at the Boody House in this city, commencing this afternoon.

It is expected that about 50 members of the 88 in the state would be present.

The officers, who are all present, are President J. B. Foose, of Dayton; Vice-President O. B. Obaugh, of Columbus; Treasurer, Charles Augustus, of Columbus, and Secretary M. J. Oates of Columbus.

A number of very important matters will come up at the convention, which is to be held with closed doors. There are no Toledoans in the organization, but the officers said this morning before they left Toledo they expected to have every local cutter join.

UNCLE SAM'S PORK.

The French Ministers are Ready to Receive It.

PARIS, July 13.—A council of ministers was held at the Elysee palace Saturday to discuss the rescinding of the decree against American port.

M. Devellee, the minister of agriculture, advocated the withdrawal of the prohibitions. He asked M. Constans if the ministers doubted the expediency of directing the superior council of hygiene to make an examination and report on the subject. M. Constans and M. Ribot also favored rescinding the decree.

It was agreed to refer the matter of the council of Hygiene. United States Minister Reid is pressing for a prompt decision in the matter, if possible, before the adjournment of the chamber of deputies, now expected within ten days. M. Viger, deputy chairman of the sub-committee on customs, says the supreme council of agriculture will also consider the question.

He is a member of the council which has been supplied with information as to the United States meat inspection regulations, and says he will do what he can to get the decree abolished. Dr. Pietra Santa, secretary of the society of hygiene, a different body from the official council of hygiene, but having much influence there, joins in the efforts to rescind the prohibition.

Reports received here that the German government is about to withdraw the prohibition in Germany ought to hasten French action.

SENSATION ON THE COAST.

A Wedding That Has Caused Much Talk.

A Pretty Widow Who Weds So Soon After Her Husband Had Been Murdered Creates Comment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The brilliant wedding at Santa Cruz of Col. Theodore R. Marceau and Mrs. Amanda Jean Fiske is the talk of the town.

The somewhat sensational career of the pretty and wealthy bride, the murder of her former husband and sudden marriage to Col. Marceau will furnish gossip for society for weeks to come.

Added to all this comes details of a personal encounter on the night before the wedding at Santa Cruz between Col. Marceau and H. N. Hanmore, a wealthy capitalist. It was the result of Hanmore attempting to call on Mrs. Fiske while she was dressing.

Colonel Marceau is the owner of an elaborate art studio on Market street. He came here from Cincinnati eighteen months ago and succeeded in capturing society and fashion.

His income is said to be large. He joined the republican party, and, getting in with an "A" set, had no difficulty in being appointed a colonel on Gov. Markham's staff.

Colonel Marceau is a great favorite among San Francisco ladies and is regarded as a very handsome man. His dress is faultless. However, Madame Gossip deals lightly with the colonel, being more particularly interested in the handsome and wealthy bride, Amanda Jean Graves Fiske. Her career would fascinate the modern novelist. She is pretty as a picture, small, plump and dresses in a manner that displays her exquisite little figure to the very best advantage.

Mr. Fiske, deceased, was a theatrical manager who lived in Fresno. He was called "Water Tank Fiske" because he ran a circuit of one-horse theaters in one-horse towns.

Less than a year ago he was shot and killed on the streets of Fresno. Fiske met his wife at Whitehall, N. Y., in 1885, and after marriage came to Fresno, San Joaquin county, California. He soon acquired a fortune of $300,000

Fourteen months ago Fiske sued his young wife for divorce, charging her with adultery with a wealthy rival named Robert Barton. George W. Stone and Nathan Raphael, two San Francisco business men, were also named among those who helped pretty Mrs. Fiske to be wicked.

Fiske also sued Barton for $150,000 damages. Mrs. Fiske frequently came to this city and met Colonel Marceau at his photograph gallery for the first time, although the colonel never figured in any of her troubles.

While Fiske's suits are pending he was shot and killed, July 26 of last year, on the main street of Fresno, by J. W. Stillman, a crazy inventor, who, it was said, was hired to commit the murder.

Fiske had left his family insured and Mrs. Fiske became a widow worth half a million dollars. Stillman was sent to the penitentiary for life. Three months later his wife died in poverty, and six months ago Barton himself succumbed to la grippe and died in Fresno.

Stillman a few days ago was reported dying in prison. This series of tragic events and deaths of four persons left Mrs. Fiske alone with $500,000 and two children, and Col. Marceau married the widow. Among the telegrams of congratulations was a message from the mother of Mrs. Fisk, which said: "God bless you my dear children."

Col. Marceau and his bride will remain at Santa Cruz by the sad sea waves for a few days longer before starting east on their wedding journey. It is said the happy couple contemplate a future residence in Paris.

THE EMPEROR'S LAST DAY.

Wales and Wife Will Return the Visit.

The End of Series of Royal Entertainments That May Rise to Haunt Both Countries Later.

LONDON, July 13.—The kaiser this morning went out unattended by any one save a guide for a horseback ride through the most interesting parts of the beautiful Hatfield park. His host, Lord Salisbury, directed that every part of the park should be thrown open for the inspection of his imperial guest.

On the emperor's return to Hatfield house an elegant farewell luncheon was served. The company which enjoyed it was a distinguished one, comprising the cabinet ministers, ambassadors of foreign nations, the gentlemen of the imperial suit and Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and his wife.

It is reported that the prince and princess of Wales have accepted the kaiser's invitation to visit Germany in full state during the autumn as the guest of the nation.

The kaiser has presented a splendid Dresden clock to Lord Salisbury, as a mark of his appreciation of the premier's hospitality at Hatfield house.

Ocean Marine.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived: Aurania, from Liverpool; England, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—Arrived: Ems, from New York and proceeded for Bremen.

GIVE US | A chance to make you prices on any kind of furniture. STOLBERG & PARKS.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who Are Hustled for Time.

Sixteenth Street Opened Up.

The buildings which have blockaded 16th street so long have been removed and the street opened up between Jefferson and Monroe. The grade has been established and an ordinance is in the mill to grade the street. It will also be paved before winter sets in.

Colored People's Excursion.

About 200 colored people, members of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and friends went to Put-in-Bay to-day on the steamer City of Toledo. The outing is an annual affair, and at the islands they will be joined by colored people from Detroit, Sandusky and Cleveland, all out for a good time.

Shooting and Fishing.

The Jefferson Rod and Gun club, of Steubenville, are camping on the river near Grasse Point and enjoying the fishing in the bay. The club is composed of about forty young men and they have with them a band of music of 19 pieces and intend to spend all of this month on the bay shooting and fishing.

Adams Street Mission Outing.

About five hundred of the little ones belonging to the Adams street mission, and their friends are enjoying the cool breezes of Presque Isle to-day, under the benevolent care of General Slevin. The excursion is a complimentary one, tendered by the Presque Isle and Pastime companies and the children are making the most of it.

A Veteran in Hard Lines.

Thos. H. Neal of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, aged 56 years, crippled and blind, has been cared for at the police station since Saturday. Mr. Neal is on his way home from Denver, and when near St. Louis had his satchel and everything he had stolen from him. He says he has a brother-in-law in Toledo named Bocham, a boiler maker, but so far has been unable to find him.

Rats in the Police Station.

Quite an exciting scene was enacted at the police station this morning, when a rat trap containing seventeen rats was opened, and the animals let go in a room with a rat terrier. The dog was a good one, and it did not take him long to clean out the entire lot of rats, killing each one of them as fast as he could get a hold of them.

St. Clair Street Pavers Quit Work.

Contractor Streicher notified his pavers to-day that they would have to submit to a reduction of 20 cents per day. This the men refused to accept, and quit work at noon. At 1 o'clock Streicher and his men discussed the matter for 25 minutes, and wages were restored, Streicher to deduct the 25 minutes. He is was another clash. Streicher finally capitulated.

Cadets Having a Joyous Time.

The Toledo cadets spent a happy day yesterday at their camp near Waterville. Strict military discipline is observed, but there is enough miscellaneous pleasure to make the encampment enjoyable. Adjutant-General Dill, of Columbus, inspected the company yesterday, and of course found things in excellent condition. This week Toledoans will have opportunity to pay the boys a visit, as the Clover Leaf will run several excursion trains daily. On Thursday the veteran camp will show the camp in a body, which means a great time.

Natural Gas Matters.

The matter of letting contracts for pipe was not considered at the meeting of the natural gas trustees, on Saturday. The report of the committee on city plant, as published in the BEE in its last issue, will probably come before the meeting this evening.

The specifications were adopted at Saturday's meeting, and arrangements made to advertise the same.

The residents on Parkwood avenue have advanced the money for the construction of the line on that street, and the work will commence as soon as the board has made the necessary arrangements.

Reward for Jail Breakers.

Sheriff Stuart this morning received a card from W. B. Bryant, sheriff of Wood county, offering $75 reward for the capture of Nelson and Irwin Seymour, prisoners who broke jail at Bowling Green July 10.

The description is as follows:

Nelson—20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, light hair.

Irwin—22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, brown hair, blue eyes.

When they escaped both wore dark pants, were bare-headed and in their shirt sleeves.

The reward for Nelson is $50 and Irwin $25.

Water Supply for East Toledo.

It is understood that the water works trustees are considering the application of citizens in the up-river end of the Sixth ward to erect a galvanized stand pipe, to be kept full for private and fire uses, through the large steam pump at the Union elevator, until such times as they may later on be enabled to extend their water mains over this district.

This part of the ward is destitute of any accessible approach to the river for fire purposes, save at the docks of the Union elevators. As the property owners of this part of the city have responded to the tax levy to pay interest upon the water works bonds for many years without receiving any benefits, it would seem now that there is an opportunity to give them a water water supply that the trustees ought to give the subject due consideration.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Clayton S. Hobart, of Pemberville, is in the city to-day.

Dan Segur and George Kirby will go to New York to-night.

D. K. Myers, of Tiffin, is in the city to-day, on his way to St. Louis.

Miss Jennie Jones will go to Lakeside Wednesday to spend a few days.

Dr. Reed has returned from his sojourn on the sea shore with health much improved.

Mrs. Marion E. Allen and daughter Sigmond, of Lexington, Miss., are visiting Edson Allen, 915 Erie street.

Mr. Richard Jackson, an old Toledo boy, is at home for a few days. He has been in Mexico railroading for the past two years.

Mrs. Ida Valequette returned to her home in Norwalk yesterday, after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in this city.

Miss Mamie Jones and Miss Lida Elyard, of Dayton, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill Manly, 379 Wisconsin street, this week.

Judge Pike and Mrs. Pike will go to Put-in-Bay in the morning, to spend the week. The Judge is treasurer of the State Bar association.

Mr. James Gilroy left this morning to represent St. Patrick's Total Abstinence society at the meeting of the state organization in Columbus.

Mr. Louis A. Young went to Cleveland this morning to attend the Democratic State convention, and to take a few days recreation at its close.

Mrs. John Romeis is entertaining Mrs. George Ficke and daughter, of Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, and her daughter, Mrs. Earnst Pauck, of St. Mary's.

Mr. H. W. King, of Rollersville, O., is in the city to-day, and states that his section of the country is coming to the front in the production of oil. He has three wells which will be in to-day.

Mr. M. M. Eppstein, accompanied by his wife, went to Cleveland Saturday evening to attend the annual meeting of the Hebrews' Orphans' home directory, of which he is a member. To-day the examination of the pupils will take place.

Mrs. Judge Ridgely, Mrs. Hartman, Miss Ira Bacher, Miss Daisy Vanetta, and Mr. Will Kefauever, of Tiffin, Miss Yeager, of Bethlehem, Pa., and Mr. Will Hartman, of Allentown, Pa., composed a jolly excursion party that spent Saturday evening in the city on their way home from a trip on the lake.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Interesting Reports from Across the Deep.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A report on the harvest prospects in France and Europe has been received at the state department from Commercial Agent Griffin of Limoges, France.

The National Millers association of France, the report says, has just issued an estimate founded on very carefully collected data, of the probable wheat harvest of France and Europe for 1891.

In order to meet the demand of France until the harvest is gathered in 1892, it is necessary to see how much wheat was yielded by the crops of 1890 and the quantity imported.

The official figures of the yield for 1890, given by the minister of agriculture, are 119,436,927 hectoliters. There is a monthly consumption of 9,000,000 hectoliters, requiring for a year's supply 108,000,000 hectoliters; about 15,000,000 hectoliters are used for seed, so that the present average need of wheat in France per annum is 123,000,000 hectoliters.

This year there must be added to this amount 5,000,000 hectoliters which is required for re-sowing where the grain has been frozen or injured, making a total for this year of 128,000,000 hectoliters.

The estimate yield of wheat for 1891 will be 82,779,000 hectoliters. This is the maximum estimate; it will be 31 per cent. less than the harvest of 1890. Russia, Tunis, Egypt, Roumania and some of the Danubian provinces will have a fair harvest; in Hungary it will be below the average this year.

The estimates given by the millers, the report says are optimistic. The desire to create an impression that there is a better supply than really exists is all done with a purpose; they want to buy grain as cheaply as possible in those fortunate countries that have of their abundance to export.

In 1890, 17,687,737 acres were sown with wheat, and the average yield was 16.7 hectoliters per acre; 15,000,000 hectoliters were used for seeding, making not quite 8 bushels for 15 hectoliters. In conclusion the report says not only France but all Europe is looking longingly to the wheat fields of the United States. Last year many hoped that South America would help supply the deficit, especially the Argentine Republic, but to-day no mention is made of those countries. All hope is built upon our (United States) harvest. The fact, as recently stated, is that the bread of Europe must come from America.

FREMONT DELEGATES.

They Go to Cleveland to Vote for the Strongest Man.

FREMONT, July 13.—At the democratic mass convention this afternoon the following delegates and alternates were appointed to the state convention:

James Hunt, John F. Gottron, F. O'Farrell, J. T. Garver, Jesse Stephens, James Waggoner.

Alternates—O. E. Phillips, Peter Dare, S. C. Lamberson, J. W. Weiner, Isaac Strohl, C. Livingstine, W. Poorman.

The delegates were not pledged, but will support the one having the strongest majority in the convention.

THE CRANK OUT OF ORDER.

Rain Wizard Melbourne Defending Himself.

The Great Down-Pour He Promised the Cantonites Has Failed to Put in an Appearance.

CANTON, O., July 13.—Rain has not obeyed Wizard Melbourne's commands, and a clear sky, on which the sun peeped this morning, portends a failure for some hours to come. Melbourne went to his mysterious hut at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and, with only brief respites for lunch, worked way into the night, importuning the shower that is to freshen up all nature and make the humid atmosphere more bearable to man.

He avers that he will stay until the clouds gather and the rain descends.

A reporter called on him last evening, and with the Wizard's head protruding through the trap in the hut, and the scribe in the shed below, a broken conversation was carried on. Melbourne said success had not yet crowned his labors, and while rain might fall to-night he hardly expected it before Monday night.

He said that after repairing a break in his machine and operating some time he found that the chemical composition was also out of order. He experienced much trouble in getting matters right, but thinks everything is now in condition for a successful operation. The only way in which he can account for the disorganization of his apparatus is that which occurred during his recent trip to the east, when he took the machine, but did not operate it because an unlimited rain-fall arrived in the city with him. He says he will not now cease work except for sleep and hurried meals until rain falls.

In future he proposes to cause rain every Sunday while he remains in the city, this schedule to go into effect July 19.

He has been led to this decision on account of several misunderstandings of dates selected at random. The last rain was expected some days earlier and another some days later than the actual time. He has not no faith in the machine, and asserts with new vigor all his former claims.

TWO BOY MURDERERS.

Philadelphia Has a Brace of Juvenile Crimes.

One Shoots His Playmate For Stealing His Money and Another Stabs a Barber to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Two boy murderers occupy prison cells in Philadelphia waiting for the coroner's jury to pass upon their cases.

There was a dramatic feature in one of the tragedies, when James Crossett shot and almost instantly killed his playmate, Thomas B. Crooks.

Both boys live in the Kensington District. Crossett had taken his father's dinner to the latter's place of labor, and when the boy started home with the empty dinner-pail he was trusted with the week's wages to carry to his mother.

He was also given a dime for spending money. On the way home Crossett met a number of playmates. He asked Crooks to get him a package of cigarettes, but the latter refused. In the play Crooks obtained the money which Crossett was carrying home. As the former moved away Crossett drew a pistol from his pocket, which he thought was unloaded, and exclaimed: "If you run off with that money I will shoot you in your tracks."

Aiming the pistol, Crossett pulled the triger, and the bullet sank into Crook's brain. He died. At the station house Crossett attempted to console his heart-broken mother by assuring her he had not committed a hanging offense. Both boys are about 15 years old.

The victim of the other murderer was John Sobieski, a Polish barber, and his slayer is supposed to be Josepu Fitzsimmons, aged 14 years. The barber was tormentented on the street by a crowd of boys, and when one of them hit him with a stone he turned upon his assailants, chasing them into an alley. Here he was stabbed by one of the boys, an artery in the leg being severed, from which he soon bled to death.

WHY | Pay high prices for furniture when Stolberg & Parks are selling so cheap this month.

Tickets are being sold at one fare to those attending the democratic state convention at Cleveland.

Victor Hugo still sells largely. During the past five years the proceeds from his various works have amounted to 1,483,373 francs, excluding the sale of the Guillaume edition of Notre Dame and the Oeuvres inedites.

MRS. BLAINE NOW TALKS

Rumors About Her Husband Worrying Him.

The Secretary Talks on His Physical Condition.

He Is Having Much Trouble With His Back, His Eyes and His Head—His Latest Turn.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The New York Tribune has the following interview with Mr. Blaine, from Bar Harbor:

"It is a pretty hot day to talk," said Mr. Blaine to a Tribune reporter to-day, "but I will gladly avail myself of the privilege of contradicting some of the false reports about me in the daily papers."

He was half sitting, half reclining, on a divan in the morning reception room at Stanwood. He looked rather pale and exhausted, but not seriously ill. He spoke in a firm voice but slowly.

"I have a good deal of trouble with my back, my eyes and my head," he continued. "To me it seems merely a little nervous attack, and nothing to call for the great volume of sensational accounts of the inner doings of myself and family. I am much better now. I am relaxing and taking rest from the heavy duties of official life. I don't think I shall return to Washington until the fall. It is very hot there in the mid-summer and early fall, and it would not be a good move for me in my present condition."

"Will you remain in Bar Harbor all summer?"

"Yes, my physicians say I must. Heretofore I have disobeyed their commands, but since I find that they understand my physical being best, I shall acquiesce without a murmur. Bar Harbor air seems to revive me. It seems to drive away that stupidness and 'don't care' air which generally follow nervous troubles, especially the prostration."

"Does your hearing bother you? There was a column article in one of the New York dailies about deafness overtaking you."

"No, indeed," answered Mr. Blaine "I can hear as well as when I was a boy. That is absurd. The next thing I know they will have me dumb."

"Do you sleep well at night?"

"Not very well the first part of the evening, but quite soundly the latter part. It seems to me that I never can sleep when the tide is going out. But when it comes rushing in, with that soft, gentle splash, it just woos me to sleep like a babe, and I forget all causes of worriment; even all the humdrum duties of life drop off into oblivion until I awaken naturally. Then I am much refreshed. When I was visiting my daughter Margeret, Mrs. Damrosch, in New York, I could not sleep at all. I hardly closed my eyes in three day's time, but now I get a goodly amount of sleep every night. My headaches don't seem to grow much better, but time will remedy that trouble. It took a long time to tear nature down, and necessarily it will take a long time to build her up."

"Does the day pass heavily on your hands without your papers and your books?"

"Oh, I have all my favorite papers and books sent right here to Stanwood, and my wife and sons read them to me. Emmons is my right hand man, and anticipates my every wish concerning business affairs, while Mrs. Blaine is a capital reader, her taste in literature being the same as mine. I am very fond of music, too, and my daughters, Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, are both accomplished musicians, and play just the airs I like. Then the children, the Coppinger children, who are with me, are quite amusement enough for one person. They quite puzzle me with their questions, their puzzles, or to speak their connundrums."

"Do you drive much?"

"Oh, yes. I am passionately fond of driving. There is such ease, such comfort in that exercise. One has only to be put into a carriage, then the horse does the rest. I drive every day, and often twice a day, if my health will permit. To-day I enjoyed my drive very much more than usual."

"Then you do not walk?"

"No, not yet; only across the piazza or down to Emmons' house. He lives at Clefstone, just below us."

"When did you suffer the latest attack?"

"I think it was last Tuesday, somewhere about the first of the week. I was tempted by some fruit which was sent me by my physician. I think it brought on nervous dyspepsia, or something just as bad. But since then I seem to have picked up wonderfully. I am quite encouraged now. I don't think it was any thing unusual that green fruit should make me sick, as it makes most everybody ill; and why papers should have gone into the details of the affair, and made such a fuss over it, is a mystery to me."

"Is there any trouble with your spine?"

"No, indeed. The doctors say my spine is perfectly healthy. I lie down so much on account of my headaches; but I suffer sometimes with quick flashes of cramps through my thighs. Perhaps that is nerve, or something of that character. Sometimes I think it is, for when the weather changes from hot to cold, or from dryness to dampness, I suffer the most."

"There is absolutely no truth in the assertion that you roam over the hills or play croquet, or attend fashionable hops?"

"No, not a word of truth in any such assertions. I stay at home. I occasionally meet only my own friends, and sometimes I am not equal to the task of spending an afternoon with them. I have not been inside of a Bar Harbor drawing room since my arrival this summer."

Mr. Blaine is greatly troubled over the reports which have crept into the sensational sheets of the country. He does not like to be wrongly quoted or misrepresented. He is, perhaps a little thinner than when he was in Washington, and may be a trifle paler and less buoyant in spirits. When he was there he was nervously excited and worked up to a certain pitch, at which it was absolutely necessary for him to continue in order that he might carry on his social and official business promptly and properly; but now he is suffering from that great strain, and he must pay the penalty of overwork. He dresses in stout woolen trousers, thick flannel underwear and wears woolen stockings. He wears a light cheviot vest and waistcoat, and when driving always takes two overcoats, and sometimes, if the wind is heavy, puts a shawl round himself. His hat is a white felt slouch and his gloves buckskin.

Mrs. Blaine, who had been walking on the veranda, came in just as her husband finished his talk with the reporter.

"Why," said she, "the false reports which have reached our friends in the city have worried Mr. Blaine and myself more than anyone could imagine. In fact I might say that they have quite aggravated Mr. Blaine's illness. We tried to keep them from him as much as we could, but some how or other he got hold of them.

While out on his morning drive he often stopped at the village book store and bought some of the daily papers, and in that way, without our knowledge, and very much against his physician's wishes, he saw the fabrications, wholly imaginative untruths, gotten up by unrequited reporters who came all the way to Mt. Desert from town, and who, being unable to get an interview with Mr. Blaine, because he was ill and unable to talk, even to his own family, went down to their hotel and reeled off these imaginings by the column and two columns.

"Mr. Blaine, in reality, is ever so much better than when he left New York. There he was in a state of nervous excitement. Even the opening of a door bothered him, and made his head pain, so he said; but now, why, he just enjoys a noise, and often sits in his chair out on the lawn when the day is fine and watches the merry romp of the children.

"As for him playing tennis, or walking among the rocks on the beach, why, that is too idiotic for anything. I should think any person who read it would know it was a false report. A man of Mr. Blaine's age would not be likely to begin tennis now, when he had not even acquired the rudiments of the game in his earlier years.

To-day he had an excellent appetite, and ate some of his favorite old dish, raspberries and rice. The raspberries were sent to him by a friend. They were beautiful berries, rich, rare and juicy, and he enjoyed them ever so much. He eats a great deal of bread and butter. He was always fond of simple diet, and since his arrival at Bar Harbor has not particularly varied in his choice of food, except for an exaggerated craving for fish, which, so the doctors tell me, is one symptom of the nervous malady."

CITY FINANCES.

How the Various Funds Stood This Morning.

The following is a summary of the condition of the city funds at the close of business Saturday evening, as shown by the statement in the city auditor's office.

	Unappropriated
Water works department	$ 43 684 63
General purposes	2,988 46
Police Department	10 650 54
Fire department	11,040 39
Bridge department	3,436 44
Street improvement and repairs	8,241 73
Sidewalk inspector	3,101 14
General sewers	1,929 51
Park department	2,491 28
Sanitary department	2,131 72
Corporation prison department	98 07
Police pension	911 54
Firemen's pension	4 094 73
Wharves and landing	55 60
Memorial building	152 91
Deficiency	199 78
Natural gas	4,517 69
University of Arts and Trades	1,545 29
Public library	799 33
Workhouse	1,298 18
Cemetery	5,146 32
Special	11,045 49
Sidewalk collector	120 03
Street intersections	127 32
Bridge, repair approaches	17,266 83
Market	7,059 74
Total	$142,516 25

Certified against the funds:

Waterworks	$2,123 56
General purposes	464 60
Police department	1,000 60
Fire department	33 52
Bridge department	332 62
Street improvements and repairs	45
General sewers	246 34
Corporation prison department	41 79
Natural gas	15 45
Public library	81 00
Workhouse	92 95
Sidewalk collections	7 16

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

Collision and Fire at the Sault.

Decision in the Portage Lake Canal Deal.

Troubles of the Tug Farragut—Coal Shipments and Ore Receipts—General and Local Marine Notes.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of We'r.
Oswego	30.10	74	S	8	clear
Buffalo	30.10	74	S	12	clear
Cleveland	30.12	76	SW	10	clear
Toledo	30.10	74	SW	10	clear
Fort Huron	30.08	72	S	14	clear
Alpena	29.88	76	S	10	clear
Green Bay	29.80	78	SW	14	clear
Milwaukee	29.88	74	SW	12	clear
Grand Haven	29.92	72	S	26	clear
Chicago	29.92	74	S	24	clear
Sault Ste. Marie	29.76	68	SE	16	cloudy
Marquette	29.92	78	SW	14	clear
Duluth	29.78	68	W	6	cloudy

Forecast for Western New York and Ohio:—Generally fair, slightly warmer, except light showers in northwest Illinois; slightly warmer except cooler Tuesday in Illinois, south winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin:—Light showers, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwest.

The storm central yesterday in South Dacota has moved east-northeast to Lake Superior.

Ira Chaffee Burned.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 13.—The steambarge Ira Chaffee, after discharging her cargo of coal, was discovered on fire around her smoke stack. She was entirely destroyed, efforts to scuttle her being unsuccessful. She is owned by J. P. Sullivan of Detroit, and is valued at $7,500; insurance $5,600.

Collision at the Soo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 13.—The steamer City of London collided yesterday in the flats below the elbow with the schooner Tasmania, consort of the steamer Bulgaria. The Tasmania had several frames stove in on port bow.

Damage to the London is unknown. The London was bound down and met the Tasmania at the exact point where she jettisoned one cargo while aground near Pipe Island several days ago.

Portage Lake Canal Deal.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The attorney general has rendered a decision in the Portage lake canal case, which will be good news to the vessel men on the lakes. He holds that the fact that the owners of the canal are not able to give a clear title to the Portage lands does not necessarily bar the United States from purchasing the canal proper.

It is probable that the result of this decision will be that the secretary of war, upon his return to Washington, will take the necessary steps to transfer the title to the canal, and that the improvements contemplated will, after all, be made this summer.

Harbor Master Skeldon and the Farragut.

Last week the tug Farragut was sold at sheriff sale and was bid in by Harbor Master Skeldon for $500, as mentioned in the BEE. The captain has not yet come into possession of the boat, however, and for the present negotiations are at a stand-still. There are bills amounting to $2,112 against the tug, and it was to satisfy these that the boat was sold. Now it appears that some of the creditors are not satisfied with the amount the boat sold for and are loth to take their share of that price in satisfaction for their claims.

Capt. Skeldon does not intend paying all these claims before taking possession of the tug, but will pay the 1500 he bid, if the creditors will sign a bill he has, releasing all liens on the tug. Some have signed, while others refuse, and so the matter stands for the present and the tug is still tied up.

Freights and Charters—Coal Shipments.

The following vessels has been chartered to carry coal: Schooner R. B. Hayes, Ohio ports to Escanaba, 45 cents; schooner Scotia, Toledo to Gladstone, 45 cents; propeller Iron Chief, Toledo to Duluth, 50 cents.

The coal shipments last week were rather light, the figures being as follows:

	Coal shipments.	Ore receipts.
Hocking	23,000 tons	4,500 tons
Ohio Central	6,753 tons	2,521 tons

Port List.

ARRIVED.

Schr Reindeer, Bay City, 200 M lumber.
Stmr Scotia, Algoma Mills, 149 M lumber, laths, and shingles.
Schr E Blake, Algoma Mills, 226 M lumber and laths.
Stmr Ida, Detroit, light.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Prop Russell Sage, Buffalo, mdse.
Prop R C Brittain, Bay City, 200 M lumber.
Prop City of Mt Clemens, East Saginaw, 175 M lumber.
Schr Scotia, Escanaba, 1550 tons iron ore.

CLEARED.

Schr Reindeer, Pt Huron, 400 tons coal.
Stmr Ida, Marine City, 160 tons coal.
Stmr R C Brittain, Bay City, 190 tons coal.
Stmr Dean Richmond, Bu

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

ONLY 14 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is *always* for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE Is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 206 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 13. 1891.

PROGRESSIVE PRINTING.

On November 15, last year, announcement was made that ten Mergenthaler Linotype machines were ordered for setting the type in the Bee office. The manufacturers were so far behind in filling orders that the machines could not be furnished on contract time. Five of them are now in the Bee office and the remaining five will be placed in the new Bee building in August. This article is the product of one of the machines, and is the first machine work done by an evening newspaper in Ohio. Indeed, there are no machines in Ohio outside of the offices of the Toledo Bee and Toledo Commercial. As rapidly as possible all of the machines will be adjusted and within a few weeks the major part of the type setting on this paper will be done by this process. The type is clear, and, we think, will be satisfactory to our readers.

This is progressive printing, and the Bee being the progressive newspaper of Ohio will keep at the head of the procession.

The price of wool is lower than it has been for years. Why? The McKinley bill increased the tariff on it, and the price goes down. Who is responsible?

As the Bee predicted several weeks since the Lucas delegation to the democratic state convention is practically solid for Gov. Campbell. No kicking up this way. Every democrat will work and vote for Mr. Campbell's re-election.

There is a man in Massachusetts who has refused to talk for eighteen years. He has been voluntarily dumb because too many people were talking to no purpose. The republican manipulators should send Grosvenor to school to him.

It is singular that the Enquirer continues to oppose the new system of voting. The law is popular and democratic. Wherever tried the democrats have had the advantage. The law will even improve Hamilton county politics, as every man will vote as he pleases. Is the Enquirer opposed to free and fair voting?

Rev. Quigley gave the newspapers a swipe yesterday. This is really too bad and it is entirely too warm to indulge in in so much athletic exercise The newspapers print the news, and, in his way, the good Doctor has furnished many items of rare interest. The papers have their mission and Dr. Quigley has his field of usefulness. There is room for all, without unnecessary jarring.

Emperor William goes home delighted with everything and everybody in England. It is well. But along with the engrossed speeches and resolutions he will hang up in his bedroom when he gets home, let him put also our Yankee proverb, "Soft words butter no parsnips." Words are cheap, and John Bull never gives away anything else. If Great Britain ranges with the dreibund in the event of European war. Great Britian must receive material benefits therefor.

Take care of the babies and little children, these hot days. Keep them cool, dress them lightly, give them as little as may be to eat or drink, and above all have that little perfectly free from any taint of impurity, if possible. This is the advice every sound physician is ready to give, and would much rather give than to prescribe medicine. When a child becomes ill in summer weather, nature is seldom on the doctor's side in the battle to be fought with disease. Keep the children well, if care will do it.

The bankrupt city of Philadelphia has been given until September 1 to make settlement with the state. Bankrupt conditions create a natural fellow-feeling among republican officials The difference between Philadelphia and the country at large is, that Bardsley has robbed the city by illegal methods, and the national treasury was legally looted by the Fifty-first congress. Philadelphia has now a democratic treasurer, Pennsylvania a democratic governor, and the people will have a democratic house of representatives when it next convenes. The American people do make reprisal when they have been too much imposed on.

The Boston Globe is of opinion that Quay, whom it calls "the taciturn highbinder," has cast his spell over the occupant of the White house, and that the anti-Quay republicans of Pennsylvania must move on the president, and as the first step in reform demand that he free himself from the influence of men of the type of Quay and Wanamaker. President Harrison is not and never has been in a position to revolt against the men who made him president. The anti-Quay men need not ask him to do what he will never dare to do. To attempt to so influence President Harrison is, however, a no more hopeless task than to tackle the reform of the republican party at any other point. Reform in governmental administration is coming, but not within nor by the republican party.

TAKING THE RIGHT SIDE.

The Farmers' alliance of Texas has in state convention denounced the sub-treasury and land loan schemes indorsed by the national alliances, the first by the southern at the Ocala convention and the second by the northern alliance at Omaha. The resolution adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That we denounce the sub-treasury and land schemes and governmental ownership of railroads as a violation of the first principles of good government, as paternal in their character, as centralizing in their tendencies, which, if enacted into law, would create such a horde of national officeholders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of the honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of government affairs. We demand that these men who are not farmers be removed from the national and state offices of our order and that none but those who have their interests in farming be allowed to fill such places.

A second resolution appeals to the honest members of the alliance, the country over, to join in a movement to throw out of the organization the extremists, who have committed it to these rash doctrines, and recommends a national convention to consummate this work be called to meet in St. Louis, on the third Tuesday in September, 1891.

In Virginia the state alliance has resolved to stand with the democratic party in the next campaign, realizing that the first reform to be inaugurated in the interests of all the people is the overthrow of high tariff robbery, a reform to which the democratic party is committed, and which the alliance will serve its legitimate ends by forwarding.

These are indications that the alliance organization is not to be driven bodily to shipwreck by cranks and traitors. The Bee has predicted that the conservative men constituting the majority in the alliance membership would not allow themselves to be committed by a few headstrong leaders to un-American doctrines, and to a demand for class legislation as obnoxious as that from which they now suffer.

The revolt of the farmers of the western, southern and central states is against conditions that result from legislation inimical to the producers' interests. For this legislation the republican party is responsible. The men of the alliance will range themselves with the party that is pledged to overthrow these conditions.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL.

The Cleveland convention this week will ratify the work already done by the democrats of Ohio. The popular expression, except in a few localities, is overwhelmingly favorable to the renomination of Gov. Campbell. Especially in the rural districts is our Governor strong. The people, irrespective of party, have a good opinion of Mr. Campbell and praise him for his effort to rid Hamilton county of thug politics. As a campaigner, Gov. Campbell is superb and he will punish McKinleyism as he did Fornkerism two years ago. It will be an aggressive democratic campaign and a democratic victory will follow in November.

Want Somebody Else.

The republican dailies having been convinced against their will that Gov. Campbell will certainly be renominated in Ohio now fall back on the delusive hope that he will decline to make the race after he has been renominated. When the governor is in the thick of the campaign, with coat off and the chips flying, the republicans, if true to their policy of postponing what they think an evil day, will no doubt try to persuade themselves that Campbell will not serve when elected.—Chicago Times.

Republican String to It.

The farmers can no more keep wheat in their barns than they can keep dollars in their pockets. Every dollar they get has a Republican string to it and is jerked away at once. And their wheat goes at once by the same method. They cannot hold it. They are obliged to let it go for dollars, and then let go the dollars.—St. Louis Republic.

No Personalities.

The campaign will be earnest and aggressive, but it will not be of the personal kind. The relations between Major McKinley and Governor Campbell are of the most friendly nature, and they are not the sort of men to indulge in personalities, or to permit others to do so in their behalf if they can help it.—Omaha Bee.

The Guatemala Treaty.

The administration seeks to make up for its ignominious failure to secure the admission of American pork into France and Germany by negotiating a little seven-by-nine reciprocity treaty with Guatemala which may possibly let out a few quintals of lard some day.—Zanesville Signal.

Helped Vote It Away.

When it came to a contest between a billion dollar congress and the surplus in the treasury, it didn't take very long to show the surplus wasn't in it; and William McKinley, the republican nominee for governor, helped vote away the surplus.—Xenia Democrat News.

Probably.

The American eagle is the greatest thief and robber of all the feathered denizens of the United States. Was it for that reason that it was made the emblem of the party of the thieving robber tariff.—Xenia Democrat.

Ought to Make it Good.

McKinley and his followers promised the farmers 40 cents a pound for their wool. As it is only selling for 28 cents, who will make up the deficiency? The republican party ought to.—Springfield Democrat.

Cannot Escape.

Another woolen mill has suspended operations, this time at Portsmouth, O. These are sad episodes, but it is better that they occur near home, where the object lesson is unescapable.—Massillonian.

McKinleyism Doomed.

The Democratic state convention will meet at Cleveland next Tuesday. Whoever may be nominated for governor will be elected. McKinleyism in Ohio is doomed.—Portsmouth Times.

Great Season.

This is a great season for fruit. The Kansas republicans are booming Plumb for president, and we may shortly expect to see the Arkansas democrats trotting out Berry.—Chicago Times.

A Shining Mark.

The McKinleyites will see the old adage that "death loves a shining mark" verified when the votes against the "little tin god on wheels" are counted in November.—Plain Dealer.

Probably a Joke.

"The republican party," says Bill Chandler, "must hold fast to its integrity." There's a joke in this. Bill wouldn't know integrity if he ran into it.—Wheeling Register.

GOV. ASHLEY'S TAXES.

The Matter Continued Again Until Mr. Ashley is Ready.

The Ashley tax matter was to have been adjusted in some manner to-day. Inquisitor Morgenthaler was in the city, and all parties interested were present except C. S. Ashley, who, with Judge Doyle, represents Governor Ashley's interest in the affair.

C. S. Ashley communicated with Auditor Vortriede that it would be impossible for him to attend, as he had been unexpectedly called to Michigan on account of the destruction of his ice houses by fire.

No action was taken, and will not be until Mr. Ashley can be present, which he in about 12 days.

Disabled at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamship Olympia, from Mediterranean ports, has arrived here. The captain reports that on July 11 about noon, in latitude 40-52, longitude 67-18, the Olympia spoke the steamship Schiedam, from Rotterdam for New York, with her crank shaft broken. Assistance was offered to the Schiedam but was declined, as the captain expected to be able to make temporary repairs such as to enable the steamship to proceed to port. All were reported well on board.

The steamship Ohio for England, from London on same day, at 6 p. m., reports passing the Schiedam in longitude 40, latitude 67, slowly proceeding on her course under steam. From appearances the temporary repairs had been effected in the interval since passing the Olympia.

A Duel to Death.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 13.—In Blount county last night William Hollingsworth and John McCoy, prominent farmers, fought a duel to the death. Hollingsworth was accused by McCoy of making indecent proposals to the latters sister. McCoy fractured Hollingsworth's skull with a rock and Hollingsworth stabbed McCoy three times. Both men died to day.

Aquilla Jones Is Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The venerable Aquilla Jones died here yesterday, aged 81. He had been treasurer of Indiana and was postmaster of Indianapolis during President Cleveland's administration. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson and was an intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

Mrs. Mather's Gift.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Mrs. Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, has given $75,000 to the Woman's college of Western Reserve University at Cleveland. The college and the whole university is rapidly growing.

Senate Committees

NEW YORK, July 13.—The U. S. senate subcommittee on the tariff and the senate committee on rules met at the Fifth avenue hotel today. It was announced that the sessions would be executive, and nothing be given out till late this afternoon.

The Bismarck's Going.

BERLIN, July 13.—Count Wm. Bismarck, second son of Prince Bismarck, has resigned the presidency of the regency of Hanover and will retire to Varzin.

THE BEE GIVES THE NEWS

Every Afternoon in the Week Just the Same.

The Controversy Relative to the Syndicate for the Building of the Pipe Line.

Certain professional plagirists and fakirs on the Blade have adopted the policy of covering "scoops" secured by the BEE by denial founded on falsehood and misrepresentation. The BEE does not propose going into a lengthy discussion on this subject, as if it did, one-half its columns would be used daily in giving illustrations as is herewith presented.

On Friday there appeared in the BEE an article relative to the formation of a syndicate organized for the purpose of piping Toledo. In this article there appeared the following interview:

It being understood that Mr. A. K. Detwiler was at the head of the syndicate, a BEE called on that gentleman, who said: "I cannot give you the names of the parties interested at present, but the gentlemen whom I represent will have in a bid for the entire work."

"How much capital is behind the syndicate?" was asked.

"Over a million dollars. It is not all outside capital either, as many home capitalists are involved. It has not yet been determined whether the company will be incorporated or run as a syndicate with a trustee in charge."

On Saturday the Blade published a purported interview with Mr. Detwiler in which the matter is set forth as a cold blooded fake. In the alleged interview the following appears:

"The syndicate alluded to," said Mr. A. K. Detwiler, who was charged with being one of the prime movers in the concern, "is absolutely without foundation. I know nothing whatever about such a scheme and as far as there being a million dollars back of it is concerned, why there isn't a million cents," he continued, laughing. "I am quoted as saying things that I never thought of. I would like to see the city well piped, but no move to form a syndicate or anything else has been made. You will do me a favor by denying the statement point blank."

That the above is a deliberate falsehood on the part of the Blade may be seen from the fact that the reporter who wrote the screed was informed by two gentlemen, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Parsons, upon Saturday, that the article in the BEE was practically correct but that neither could give the full particulars of the plans for the organization of the proposed syndicate.

The BEE was prepared with half a dozen affidavits had it been necessary to prove the truth of the assertion made in the issue of Friday. The fact that a syndicate was being formed has been an open secret for three weeks. The papers of Toledo outside of the Blade were aware of the fact. It has been discussed among the gas trustees and many outside of the board were aware of it.

Speaking on the subject, President Parsons, of the board of trustees, said:

"I am surprised to find a denial and upon investigation you will find that Mr. Detwiler never made it. There is a misunderstanding somewhere, for Mr. Detwiler has practically made the same statement which appeared in the BEE to myself on more than one occasion." Several other members of the board bear similar testimony.

It is not necessary, however, to go outside of Mr. Detwiler himself relative to the truth of the assertion. Asked by a BEE reporter, this morning, as to the truth of the alleged interview in the Blade, he said:

"I was seen by a Blade reporter and said that I had as yet formed no syndicate."

"Mr. Detwiler, did the BEE publish the facts as related to you in Friday's paper?"

"Well," he said, "I did not say there was a million dollars in it."

"Is that the only misrepresentation that was made?"

"Well, yes.

"Did you not say that at least one of the men whom you proposed taking in was worth a million dollars?"

"Well, I do not remember having said so," laughingly, "though if I did it might not be far from the truth."

What troubled him, however, was the publication of this affair prematurely. "I understood that you were to keep the matter quiet for the present."

"Had the matter not been discussed with members of the board of gas trustees and others for three weeks."

"Yes, the board understood it, but I said then, and say now, the syndicate has not yet been formed, and while there is a probability that a bid will be presented from us, still there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. I do not want any controversy on this matter, and wish you would say no more about it."

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The International Council in London.

Four Interesting Subjects Under Discussion—Who Will Read Papers.

LONDON, July 13.—The International council of the Congregationalists was called to order in Exeter hall this morning. A great majority of the one hundred divines who are now in London to represent the church in America were in their seats when the proceedings were opened by prayer, followed by an address of welcome by Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, one of the most able clergymen of England.

In the course of his address the reverend gentleman announced that among the topics which would come before the body for consideration would be the following:

1. Congregationalism in its domestic sense, or its own internal working forces, such as Sunday schools, young peoples' societies, theological currents of thought, ecclesiastical councils and training of ministers.

2. Congregationalism in the nation, home missions, church and state, labor and capital, temperance, international federation for the promotion of peace and righteousness.

3. Congregationalism in the church catholic.

4. Congregationalism, and the world and missions in their broadest sense and claims.

Among those who will read papers are Revs. Goodwin of Chicago, Fullerton of Waltham, Mass., and Cordley of Lawrence, Kansas.

Ben Tillett, the well-known labor agitator, will, by special invitation, address the conference on the labor problem and the relation of the church thereto.

SENECA COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Rousing Convention Held in Tiffin Saturday.

TIFFIN, O., July 13.—[Special.]—The mass convention of the democrats of Seneca county, held on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Cleveland convention, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the democracy in recent history of Seneca county, with just enough of the spice of contention to make the contest interesting.

The opponents of the renomination of Governor Campbell met with a signal defeat, the different votes taken showing a preponderance of Campbellites of nearly four to one. The delegates selected are: Chas. Goetz, Tiffin; Charles L. Zahm, Fostoria; Frank Holmes, Tiffin; Alonzo Emerine, Fostoria; Henry Mansfield, Scipio township; Jos. H. Reiff, Seneca township; Capt. A. R. Bell, Tiffin; Henry F. Hedden, Reed township; Frank Shannon, Pleasant township. Joan Anges, Tiffin.

The Salton Lake.

COLTON, Cal., July 13.—Capt. Frazer, of Banning, on the edge of the Colorado desert, an old river captain on the Colorado, furnishes a new theory of the source of the water in Salton lake. He says he is confident the water is a genuine arm of the Gulf of California and that this mysterious lake will be permanent. He says: "The water of Salton lake comes from the Hardis Colorado, a branch of the great Colorado, which commences in the river about 15 miles from the Gulf of California, and its course is to north and east."

Very Thoughtful.

It was a thoughtful thing to plant a McKinley tree at Woodstock. The Major may want something to climb ere many moons.—Pittsburg Record.

THE DELEGATES CHOSEN

At the Democratic Primaries on Saturday Evening.

The democrats of Lucas county were happy Saturday night over the success which had attended the election for delegates to the state convention held under the primary system. The defeated candidates were satisfied because they had a fair deal and the lucky fellows thought the primaries were just the thing. There can be no question but what the voice of democracy was heard in much better form than would have been the case in a rump convention.

There were contests in the First, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth wards, not so much as to a choice for governor, as it was a desire on the part of some good democrats to attend the convention.

Lucas county is entitled to 15 delegates, 12 of whom were apportioned to the city. The delegates chosen are as follows:

First ward—Judge P. A. MacGahan, Homer Hood; alternates, C. T. Johnson, M. M. Eppstein.

Second ward—W. A. Gashe; alternate, Fred Wagenknecht.

Third ward—Sylvester Lamb; alternate, Robert J. Wallace.

Fourth ward—William Bretsch; alternate, Joseph Lamb.

Fifth ward—Louis H. Rohr; alternate, Patrick Fitzpatrick.

Sixth ward—William J. Gill; alternate, W. H. Hartford.

Seventh Ward—Byron F. Ritchie, Louis A. Young; alternates, George A. Jackson, Frank Kraus.

Eighth ward—John Bolau, John E. Walsh; alternates, James Reilly, Joe Boelt.

Ninth ward—James H. Maguire; alternate, Peter Lynch.

Adams, Sylvania and Washington townships—L. H. Wilkinson; alternate, C. R. Bowen.

Maumee, Waterville, Whitehouse, Providence and Waynesfield—Geo. Long; alternate, O. W. Ballou.

Richfield, Spencer, Swanton, Monclova and Springfield—C. C. Lathrop; alternate, Perry Wood.

The delegation is understood to stand thirteen for the renomination of Governor Campbell and two against. The delegates will leave to-morrow morning, accompanied by a large number of democrats, who will go down to shout for the nominees.

LEFT A TALE UNTOLD.

A Mystery Surrounding a Pretty Woman.

She Read the New York Papers, Wept Bitterly, Went to Bed and Turned on the Gas.

BOSTON, July 13.—The death at the Victoria hotel, last Saturday, of Mrs. J. Clifford, of Charleston, S. C., is believed to have been a case of suicide, because the key holes and window crevices of the room were stopped up with towels and newspapers, and two gas fixtures were left open.

The deceased is described as being a beautiful blonde with a prepossessing manner. She registered on Wednesday afternoon and paid the hotel charges in advance. Her meals were served in her room. On Thursday and Friday she sent out for the New York papers, and a bell boy states that after eagerly reading them she threw them aside and wept hysterically.

It is thought she did not register her real name and address. Dispatches sent to Charleston about her have not been answered.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS.

For some time trouble has been brewing in street railway circles between the employers and employes. The men on both the Consolidated and Robison lines have numerous grievances. The men have formed their union and through its agency have settled a number of minor matters. Now it appears to them that the time has come to take up matters of more import.

The Robison men are getting $1.65 per day after they have been in the employ of the company three months. The men want this three months rule suspended, also the day's work reduced to 12 hours, pay for overtime, and an increase of wages to $2 per day. They hold that Mr. Robison promised to pay them that much as soon as cars were running on Summit street.

After a large and enthusiastic meeting early yesterday morning, a committee of ten appointed to take up the grievances with the company made its way to the residence of James Robison. They reached the house at 2 a. m. and were received by Mr. Robison in his robes de nuit. The conference lasted until long after daybreak.

The men stated their case, and in substance Mr. Robison's answer was as follows:

"Boys, I have no objection to your forming a union and passing this, that and the other thing, but when you come and tell us how to run our business I make a remonstrance. We will not be dictated to by the men, and you may as well understand that first as last. As to $2 a day we won't pay it."

A committeeman—"You told us, Mr. Robison, that you would give us $2 as soon as you were on Summit street."

Mr. Robison—"I didn't say any such thing. I said I would like to give you that amount. You misunderstood my meaning."

The men hold that Mr. Robison did promise $2, and a number have made affidavit to that effect.

The conference results in nothing but a flat refusal on the part of the company with the requests of the men.

Mr. Lane, for the Consolidated will be seen by the committee to-day. The demands of the Consolidated men are practically the same as those of the other road.

If the companies remain obdurate, and it looks as if they would, every line in the city will be tied up before the present week is past.

At the meeting of Typographical union, No. 68, held yesterday afternoon, the strike with the Blade P. & P. Co. was discussed, and it was resolved to continue it at any and every cost. Reynold Voit and Wm. Fellows, of the Glass-workers' and P. J. Lorrigan, of the cigar-makers', were made honorary members of the organization for faithful service performed during the existing strike. Resolutions approving of and endorsing the Clerks' early closing movement were adopted, and a committee was appointed to draft the resolutions. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the various organizations of the city who, by their timely assistance helped to make the present strike a success, and the committee on strike were commended for their good work. The matter of wages and revision of the constitution were discussed, and finally laid over till the meeting to be held next Sunday afternoon.

Saturday night the German Carpenters' union held its regular meeting and adopted resolutions endorsing the printers' strike and the clerks' early closing movement. Delegates to the Building Trades council were elected. On July 20th, Toledo Lodge of the Association of Machinists will meet at Put-in-Bay with brethren from Cleveland, Detroit, Sandusky and other places. The excursions from here on that day promise to be a large one. The boys will go to Put-in-Bay on the City of Toledo and will be accompanied by a band.

BIG GASSER UP IN WOOD.

Hanky's Well Proves to be a First Class Bonanza.

Well Posted Men Say It Will Yield Three Million Feet Daily—Reward for a Jail Breaker.

BOWLING GREEN, July 13.—(Special)—A booming gas well came in on the Tracy farm, just west of this place, on Saturday. It belongs to John R. Hankey and two other Bowling Green men, and is the best well ever drilled in this field.

It was reported as being good for a half million feet, but men who know say it is at least 3,000,000 feet a day.

The Standard Oil company has had agents here trying to buy the well, but have not succeeded as yet.

Other wells will be put down in the near future, and then Bowling Green can furnish fuel for all the manufacturing establishments in this section.

The oil wells in the field are as steady as clock work, and more wells are being put down as fast as possible.

Sheriff Bryant has offered $75 reward for the arrest of the Seymore boys who broke jail here on Friday.

Modest and Veracious.

The republicans are already claiming credit for the big wheat crop promised at the West. As the campaign advances they will no doubt insist that the McKinley bill caused the short crops abroad. Their modesty is only equalled by their veracity.—New York World.

CAPTURED BY SAVAGES.

Capt. Perry Tells of His Adventures.

His Bark Was Wrecked While Rounding the Horn and His Crew Had a Narrow Escape on Land.

PHIPPSBURG, Me., July 13.—Capt. Joseph Perry, of the barkentine Hustler, has just arrived home from a long sea voyage. The Hustler was launched in Bath last November, and sailed for Philadelphia light, thence for Seattle with a cargo of iron pipe.

While going round the Horn bad weather was encountered, and the vessel was wrecked on a sunken rock in Nassau bay, 40 miles west of Deceit island. The crew left in the boats with nothing but what they stood in, and rowed to an island 90 miles distant, on which there was a missionary station called Ushurvia, with several English missionaries and a station for the relief of shipwrecked sailors, kept by the Argentine Republic, which also sends its prisoners there.

The captain says that five of the men who started across the country from Sandy Point bound for the missionary station were captured by savages, bound to trees and fires built around them, when one of the men managed to get his hands free and, drawing a revolver, shot one of Indians, which so frightened the rest of them that they ran away and the men escaped. After having spent 25 days in this locality they left for Buenos Ayres, thence they went to Southampton, England, from there to New York and thence home to Maine.

INSURANCE ADJUSTED.

The Wade Block to be Repaired at Once.

The insurance adjusters settled with the Walbridge heirs for the loss on the building occupied by the B. F. Wade Company, recently destroyed by fire. The consideration was fixed at $7,000.

Contractor M. J. Malone was instructed to go ahead and repair the building just as soon as the insurance adjusters were through with the Wade settlement.

"I don't think it will be necessary to tear down any of the wall," said Mr. Malone to a BEE, "though I can't tell for certain until we get at it. As far as I know now we will only put in the joists and roof.

"Unless the job is more difficult than I anticipate it will require about 60 days to complete it."

The insurance adjusters representing the various companies interested in the Wade loss, will arrive in the city to-morrow, and a settlement will be arrived at with as much dispatch as possible.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

The Delegates Opposed to Opening the World's Fair on the Sabbath.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—Sunday many of the Christian Endeavor delegates were in the Twin City pulpits both morning and afternoon, but full sessions of the convention were held, the only recess being to allow the delegates to go to church in the morning. Before that time 5,000 delegates and others were in their seats in the auditorium to hear President William R. Harper, of the Chicago university, give an interesting Bible study, with applications on "Nineveh's Fall: The Prophesy of Nahum."

The short session closed with a 15 minute prayer service, led by Rev. B. B. Tyler, of New York city.

One of the finest audiences of the convention gathered in the auditorium in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Professor Lindsey led in some grand chorus singing. In the absence of President Clark, who was at St. Paul with Drs. Deems, Rondthaler and others, conducting a special service for the endeavorers of that city, Rev. H. C. Farrar, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church of Albany, N. Y., presided. "To every man his work" was the motto for the season, and the first was Mr. A. A. Stagg, the famous pitcher of Yale and at present under engagement as instructor in physical training in the new Chicago university.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the opening of the world's fair on Sunday.

THE HARRISON BOOM.

It is Already on Top in the South.

Southern Office Holders Have Been Well Drilled and Will Do the Bidding of Their Boss.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Harrison boom is already under way in the south, if the government office-holders who have been travelling in that section lately can be believed.

Fourth Auditor Lynch has just returned from Mississippi. He says there is a big fight on there between the democrats and the Farmers' alliance, but he feels satisfied the democrats will win. Speaking of the probable attitude of the southern republicans in the national convention, he said to-day that it was not considered worth while to mention the name of any one but Harrison. All the republicans of Mississippi are for Harrison, he declares, and the same thing is true of every other southern state.

Mr. Lynch is confident the president will go into the convention with a solid southern delegation that cannot be broken.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

William, of Germany, still continues to have a glorious time in England. In London the cockneys gave his youthful autocracy the most enthusiastic of greetings. May his head not be turned!—Boston Globe.

The intellectual attainments of Germany are great and matchless. Yet the German emperor can see in England, if he will, much for imitation in his own realm. Most of all, the superiority of England's to Germany's political system ought to impress him.—Syracuse Standard.

Wilhelm was an "interested looker-on" at Wale's private baccarat party last Monday night, but he didn't interest himself enough to take a hand. If he saw any cheating he was sufficiently discreet to keep his peace and to profit by the experience of the Wilson's.—Kansas City Star.

The speech of Emperor William in response to the address of welcome by London's lord mayor, was a most excellent and sensible one. It was brief and pointed, and breathed peace and conservatism. There is a good deal of good stuff in the young emperor.—Wheeling Register.

The reception of the emperor William in England has been one of the most imposing demonstrations of modern times. For pomp and pageantry it has probably not been surpassed in the history of Great Britain. It is the homage paid to a real sovereign by a country in which royalty is merely a name, and in which kings and queens are simply figure heads.—Omaha Bee.

These and other like demonstrations are regarded as having one object, namely, the drawing of England into the alliance with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The renewal of the tripple alliance is a fixed fact; but its members are anxious to strengthen themselves with the naval power of England against a probable combination of Russia and France.—Philadelphia Record.

Most persons in this country have been much interested in the progress of the German emperor's reception in England. American people like to observe the doings of royality, probably because they do not have any royality themselves. The species is foreign to our shores, and, therefore, in the interests of science they are disposed to subject it to a critical examination, even if they are compelled to observe from afar, and through the medium of the submarine telegraph.—Courier Journal.

Outraged and Murdered.

OMAHA, July 13.—Mrs. Faunie Tate, a respectable young colored woman, was found in an outbuilding outraged and choked to death about midnight last night. A big negro named Jake Price is suspected of the crime. Police are securing the city for the murderer.

THE SECOND PIPE LINE.

Northwestern Directors Meet in New York and Discuss the Same.

Mr. J. S. Rodgers returned Saturday rom New York, where he was attending a meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Gas company. The matter of constructing another line from the gas fields to Toledo was discussed, and final action will probably be taken this week.

Speaking with a BEE this morning, Mr. Rodgers said all the directors were present and an interesting meeting was held.

"What was done regarding the proposed new line to Toledo?" was asked.

"Well, the matter was thoroughly discussed, but final action was postponed until the next meeting."

"Where and when will the next meeting be held?"

"Probably in Toledo this week, when a definite decision will be reached."

WOOD COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Rousing Convention in Bowling Green.

Our Neighbors Know How to Get Up an Old-Fashioned Democratic Gathering.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 13.—(Special)—The democratic convention held at this place on Saturday was well attended.

The meeting was called to order by Geo C. Ordway, chairman of the executive committee, and W. B. McCarty was made chairman and D. R. Jones secretary.

Hon. L. C. Cole, in a neat little speech, suggested that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to formulate a mode of selecting the delegates.

Hon. H. H. Dodge moved that the chair appoint a committee of five, who should select the required number of delegates and alternates and report same to the convention for their approval. This seemed about the proper thing to do, and the motion carried unanimously.

The committee retired and after careful deliberation reported the following delegates and alternates, which report was adopted unanimously by the convention and the committee discharged:

Delegates—Hon. L. C. Cole, F. A. Baldwin, C. W. McDonald, N. Hatfield, John Tripp, Henry Reifert, O. H. Jones, Frank Tike.

Alternates—J. C. H. Elder, G. M Brown, S. W. Nye, J. M Brown, Jesse Hager, Benj. Indlkofer, Thos. N. Bierley, E. H. Urstonhaur.

The above are all good loyal democrats, and the convention thought it not necessary to instruct such men how to cast the vote of Wood county in the convention.

J. C. H. Elder, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, offered some very good democratic doctrine, and an enthusiastic endorsement for John W. Canary for the nomination for attorney general.

The convention was composed of the best quality of democracy and from the present outlook Wood county was never in shape to do as good work as at present.

Hon. L. C. Cole, although not as old a resident in the county as some others, is one of the most earnest workers in the party and makes his points easily. He is always prepared to make a good speech and devotes much time to the interest of his party. He left for Cleveland this morning where he will open the Canary headquarters and get things ready for Wood county delegates, and you can rest assured that they will be well taken care of.

DEFEATED JUDGE LYNCH.

A Remarkably Cold-Blooded Murder.

The Person Who Did the Shooting Succeeds in Committing Suicide After Three Attempts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 13.—A double homicide occurred at Toas, 12 miles east of this city, yesterday morning. Just after mass in the small Catholic church at that place Francis Bermlemans was accosted by Joseph Frank in a quarrelsome manner.

Bermlemans tried to pacify Frank and apparently succeeded in doing so. The two walked away arm in arm, and after they had gone about fifty feet together Frank drew a revolver and fired. The shot took effect in Bermlemans' left breast. The wounded man caught Frank by the shoulders and begged him not to shoot again. Frank fired a second time and Bermlemans fell dead with a bullet in his breast and another in his brain.

Frank pointed his revolver toward his own head and snapped it twice. He then started off, and the excited congregation gathered around the remains of Bermlemans and carried them to the school house near by.

Frank started down the roadway but had gone but a short distance when he again placed the revolver at his head and blew out his brains. No cause was discovered for Frank's assault on Bermlemans and it is generally beleived the suicide prevented a lynching.

The Coroner will Investigate.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Coroner Levy will order the body of Sadler, the Salvation army murderer, who was electrocuted at Sing Sing on Tuesday morning last, to be exhumed from the grave in Woodlawn cemetery. He will summon a jury and subpoena witnesses. He will probe the execution to the bottom and compel those who were present to tell what went on in that secret chamber of death.

Big Concerns to Consolidate.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Preparations are being made for the consolidation of the National Tube Works Co., the Monongahela Furnace Co., Republic iron works and Boston Steel and Iron Co. The concern will be organized under the laws of New Jersey and will have a capital stock of $11,500,000. This stock is not watered but represents the value of the various plants. The new concern will be the largest of its kind in the world. The annual output will be valued at about $15,000.

Drowned While Boating.

NEW YORK, July 13.—George Needhadt reported at the Charles street station last evening that as he was rowing near the Hoboken ferry on the Jersey side of the North river two hours before, he was hailed by men in a sail boat who told him that they had in tow a rowboat which was stove in and the occupants of which, three in number, had been drowned further up the river. He towed the boat to the foot of Cortlandt street, where it was identified by its owner, Joseph May, who lets boats. May said that he had let the boat to a party whose names he did not know.

Sudden Death.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Dr. Charles R. Gill, aged 70, died suddenly this morning on the steamer Baldwin at pier 46, North river.

The doctor, who was accompanied by his daughter, was on the way from West Point to this city. The coroner was notified.

The Coming Fight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—When shown the Beloit dispatch, in which Parson Davies expressed the belief that Jim Hall would win the fight July 23, Bob Fitzsimmons said: "I expressed my confidence by placing $6,000 on myself yesterday, and if Parson Davies is so sure of Hall I'll bet him another $6,000 I win. Yes, I'll bet him $6,000 to $5,000.

Born with His Teeth Cut.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 13.—Mrs. Kate Williams, a domestic, has given birth to a boy baby which has a full set of teeth. Medical men are puzzled. The new arrival is a perfect child and as lively as a newspaper reporter. Not since the days of Richard III. has such a youngster been heard of.

How Long?

How long will Mr. Harrison protect his postmaster-general from suspicions bred from facts?—N. Y. World.

They Would Defeat Him.

Mr. McKinley is glad that the sewing women can't vote.—Courier-Journal.

AGAINST THE LOTTERY.

The People are Ready to Resort to Arms.

The Monster Must be Crushed—Sensational Resolutions Passed by a Mass Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The proposition made by Dr. B. L. Palmer in the recent anti-lottery meeting in this city to resort to revolution if necessary in order to defeat the recharter of the Louisiana Lottery company, continues to meet with applause and support in North Louisiana.

At a mass meeting in Lincoln parish the sentiments of the Rustin and Arcadia meetings were approved and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, We scorn the worshipers of Mammon, the scoffers of religion, the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker, and believe that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and recognize the right of the people to take the helm of government into their hands, either by revolution, as our forefathers did, by a resort to arms, or as Cromwell did, by dissolving the parliament and beheading the king, or as the people of New Orleans did in destroying the Mafia.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the people of Lincoln Parish, in mass meeting assembled, solemnly declare our opposition to the Louisiana state lottery company, and look upon its advocates as men dangerous to the community and disloyal to the best interests of the state; that we consider that its crimes have been so great and its menaces are so dangerous that we are justified in pledging ourselves in every line of defense open to free men against the briber and perverter of good government.

At Bonita, in Morehouse Parish, at Calhoun, in Lincoln Parish, and at a large number of other smaller towns and villages in the northern portion of the state where the opposition to the lottery company is strongest, Dr. Palmer's anti-lottery speech and appeal to revolution was read in lieu of the declaration of independence at the Fourth of July celebrations held.

These sentiments have hitherto been confined to the country parishes but yesterday the anti-lottery league of the eighth and ninth wards of New Orleans strongly indorsed Dr. Palmer's speech and views as to a revolution if necessary.

WEDDED IN A HALL.

The Marriage of Miss Emma Goodman, of Cleveland, and Mr. Frank Frankfurt, of Toledo.

An interesting social event was the marriage last evening of Miss Emma Goodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodman, of Cleveland, and Mr. Frank Frankfurt, of Toledo, says the Cleveland Leader. Excelsior hall had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and all the arrangements for the wedding were on an elaborate scale. During the ceremony, which was performed at the hall by Rev. Dr. Drecasler, the couple stood beneath a handsome floral bell.

The bridegroom was attended by Messrs. Max Frankel and Emanuel Lustig, of Youngstown, Ma

TREMENDOUS RUSH! AT THE GREAT Clothing Sale! Of Van Noorden Bros. Stock, For Cash Only! 435 and 437 Summit Street. NOW GOING ON! Get Your Clothing Now.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is *Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.*

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO

PURE LAKE ICE

Best Service! Scales on Wagons!

Customers Get What They Pay For.

Last year's unused coupons redeemed. All contracts carried out. A trial will convince you.

Phone 468. 339 St. Clair St.

"DRESSY MEN"

Appreciate our efforts in presenting for inspection some of the

Newest Designs in Woolens!

Do you intend buying anything in our line? If so, kindly call and allow us to give you quotations.

LOUIS STONE, 422 Adams Street.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO INVEST IN

Furniture! Carpets! and Stoves!

At prices never heard of before. Improve the time.

Cash or Easy Payments.

JOHNSON BROS

ST. CLAIR, PERRY AND SUMMIT STS. One block from Monroe St.

TAIT'S BREAD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

Chain, Single Tree Irons, Etc.

BUY THE BEST which means the "BAKER"

Write to us for estimates on SPECIAL FORGINGS.

Ask your Dealer for "BAKER" Chain and "BAKER" Clips, or write to

BAKER CHAIN & WAGON IRON MFG. CO., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SUMMER SUITS —GO TO— W. G. SCHILL & CO. 130 SUPERIOR ST

OUR IMPROVED WIRE SCREENS!

Are far in advance of all others in make durability. They are finished in hard or soft wood, any colored desired, with the best quality of shade cloth or hardware. Our screens slide like a sash, and may be used at top window as well as lower part. Do not disfigure your homes by cheaply made screens, but secure the best at

TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS

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PLUMBERS!

Gas and Steam Fitters!

Have removed from 323 Adams St., to

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STORAGE AND GENERAL TRUCKING.

Covered Vans for Furniture!

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City.

The Moreton Truck and Storage Co.

VOCAL LESSONS.

Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 609 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Broadway and Prince St., New York,

Under new management, on the

EUROPEAN PLAN

Thoroughly renovated; in complete order. Restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.

HILDRETH & ALLEN

PICTURE FRAMES AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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DR. OTTO SASSE

formerly assistant physician in Prof. Krause Klinik at Berlin.

438 Huron Street.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sunday, 12 to 1. Formerly Dr. Evans dental office. Residence, 1826 Collingwood avenue. Phone 139.

MEN ONLY REMEDY FREE.

Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 30, Marshall, Mich.

MY LADY'S SONG.

Sing again, oh, lady mine,
Your rare ditty of the Rhine!
Lovely visions rise and float
On the wave of each full note:
Silvery daybreaks brighten slow,
Sunsets blush on mountain snow,
Moonlight shivers on the sea,
Autumn burns in bush and tree,
And a charm lights everything—
As I listen and you sing.

Blowing willows bend and sigh,
Whispering rivers wander by,
Through the pines sweet sea-tones soft,
Sailing rooks shout lond aloft,
Wild-fowl crooning cross the mere,
Throstles in the dawn call clear,
Vanished faces gleam and go,
Silenced voices murmur flow,
Gentlest memories come and cling—
As I listen and you sing.

Ah! repeat the music's tale,
Love shall perish not, nor fail!
I forget the fear of death,
Breathe in thought immortal breath;
I believe in broadening truth,
In the generous creeds of youth,
In consoling hopes that climb
Up to some triumphal time,
And a dream of splendor bring—
As I listen and you sing.
—McMillan's Magazine.

BEESWAX.

Big steamships use 400 pounds of coal a minute.

A Tunisian girl has no chance of marriage unless she weighs over 200 pounds.

There is an island near Menominee, Mich., which is literally alive with worms that swarm over everything, and another one that is so infested with snakes that no one will visit it.

There are many odd ways of getting a living. One of the oddest is pursued by the salonnieres of Paris, who make a profession of tying gentlemen's cravats. An expert artist in this line can earn $10 an evening, it is said.

A 15-year-old Virginia school girl recently wrote a poem which contained 250 lines, each line commencing alternately with M and R, and from which the letter I was entirely omitted.

The death of Mr. Hamlin recalls the curious fact that when he was vice-president the name of the second officer of the government was bodily included in that of the first; thus, Abra-Ham Lin-coln.

New Hampshire lays claim to the oldest living college graduate in A. A. Parker, of Fitzwilliam. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1814, and will be 100 years old if he lives until Oct. 8.

James Henderson, an old sailor at Norfolk, Va., has an image of a full-rigged ship tattooed upon his arm which is so small that it cannot be fully distinguished without the aid of a magnifying-glass.

The son of Gen. Isidore Ortecno, commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan army, is the only foreign cadet at West Point. He is a young man of 20, tall and active, with swarthy skin and flashing black eyes.

Since the Japanese have had war ships they have been experimenting with lacquer as a protection to the bottoms with marvelously satisfactory results. The Fuso-Kan, after having been lacquered for a year, was found to be in perfect condition.

Four boys of Birdseye, Ind., found an old coat near the railroad, and began tossing it about and beating each other with it. A bank note slipped from beneath one of the patches. The boys ripped the coat to pieces and it panned out $1,711.

Two men of Jackson, Mich., bear odd relations with each other, yet they are no relation. Alderman James Mitchell and Engineer James Mitchell are their names. Their wives bear the same Christian names; both have two boys and a girl that bear the same name, and whose ages are the same.

The laughing plant of Arabia produces black, bean-like seeds, small doses of which, when dried and powdered, intoxicate like laughing gas. The victim dances, shouts and laughs like a madman for about an hour, when he becomes exhausted and falls asleep, to awaken after several hours with no recollection of his wild antics.

The flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 species. India has about 15,000. The British possessions in North America, though with an area as large as Europe, have only about 5,000. One of the richest floras is that of the cape of Good Hope and Natal, which figures up about 10,000 species. Australia also is rich in species, about 10,000 being now known.

An ingenious apparatus has been introduced to prevent the wheels of elected and other street cars from slipping. It consists of a revolving brush connected with the forward axle by a belt. As the axle revolves it sets the brushes in motion, clearing a path for the wheels. There is also operated in connection with the device a box which allows the escape of a sufficient amount of sand or salt without the slightest waste.

The discovery of an enormous underground reservoir of water in the midst of Sahara desert will undoubtedly develop trade and travel throughout that region. Explorations have shown that there are large portions of the Sahara which are really capable of cultivation, and after a time it will doubtless be as completely effaced from the map as has been the great American desert.

Next year will be the centennial anniversary of the first visit of white men to what is now the state of Washington. In May, 1792, Vancouver visited the coast of that State. In the same year and month, Capt. Gray, in the American ship Columbia, entered the great river which now bears that name. Steps are already being taken to celebrate these events next year, and the people of the neighboring states will be invited to participate.

The recent improvement made in photography and its use in astronomy has proved most valuable to the study of that science. A dry plate can be exposed for a suitable length of time in the telescope, and the image thus obtained will contain the details of a nebula, even where the amount of light would be imperceptible to the naked eye, thus producing an image far more useful and accurate than could ever be obtained by a drawing.

"Silver thaw" is a name applied to winter phenomenon of frequent occurrence at Ben Nevis observatory. It consists of rain falling when the air is below freezing point and congealing whenever it reaches the ground. Of course this points to an inversion of the temperature, which is lower on the mountain top than at greater heights, and being largely associated with a cyclonic distribution of pressure, it is of considerable "forecasting" value.

This is the sort of English used on an Austrian railway dinner ticket: Dinners in wagon during the journey. Station restaurant Gmund. A dinner consisting in soup, roast meat and vegetables, dough, a bottle of wine and vrench 1 fl. austr. curr., 2 M. At delivering this ticket its bearer will have a dinner brought to him into the wagon at the station of Gmund. The amount of 1 florin austr. currency shall be paid to the guard intrusted with the ticket's sale.

It is believed in Philadelphia that the only one of the original continental flags in existence is in the possession of the City Troop of that city. The old flag is spread between two large pieces of plate glass which keep the air away from it. The probabilities are that were it removed from this case it would fall to pieces. In design it is somewhat similar to the English jack. The design was made by a committee, of which Benjamin Franklin was a member, in 1776. A few years later the first American standard accepted by congress was submitted and adopted.

Mademba, king of Segon, Africa, who was elevated to his present position by Col. Archinard, was formerly in the French telegraph service in Africa. Mademba is a native of the country over which he at present rules, but was formerly controller of the telegraph at Senegal. Before accepting his regal state he made it a condition that his name should continue to be inscribed on the list of telegraph servitors, and that his situation of king should be considered as subservient to that of his original employment.

One of the African envoys of King Gungunhams, of Lendon, the other day was nearly frightened to death by a phonograph. He talked into the instrument, and when it repeated his words to him he fell on the floor in a swoon. It was some time before he gained courage to ask questions, as he thought a witch doctor was in the phonograph. He proposed to silence the witch by stuffing a dried frog's leg into the instrument along with some other charms he had with him. Having been disuaded from this and the matter explained, he said it was no use for him to tell lies—all his words were recorded.

AT AIR LINE JUNCTION.

Thriving and Active Portion of the "Future Great."

Buildings Going Up in All Directions.

Some of the More Important Ones—New Ward Probable—Notes Gathered by a Bee.

The vast majority of the thousands who daily and even hourly pass Air Line Junction on a Lake Shore flyer, look upon Toledo's progressive suburb as a coaling station or wayside depot for the Lake Shore road, and thousands of Toledoans know that a prosperous and handsome village lies beyond the somewhat forbidding battlements erected by the Lake Shore at that point.

A BEE visited Air Line Junction, and was not only astonished at the rapid growth that has been made there within the last year, but was struck with the commodious residences and stores that have been constructed and are now being put up within a very short period. Some idea of the general progress and prosperity of the place may be gathered from this one fact. Where ten months ago a luxuriant corn field waved, there now stand nineteen pretty residences, and on the same tract fifty more lots have been sold within the same period, and on these too residences will be erected in the near future.

It is not generally known that Air Line Junction has two electric street roads running in connection with the city proper. One line of cars reach the Junction every twenty minutes, and Manager Lang says that this week they will be running every ten or fifteen minutes. The line is to be extended on Western avenue as far as the asylum, and it is understood the work will be completed by next winter.

Arrangements are being made for the paving of Western avenue from the center of the city to the Junction, probably with fire brick.

By the way, it may not be out of place here to remark that if this paving is done it would be well for the natural gas trustees to take under consideration the matter of laying the pipe line out to that place. The line can be constructed much cheaper and better under existing circumstances than it can when the pavement is laid.

Another matter that will tend to show the progress of the Junction is the fact that the school board has considered plans for the construction of a large new school house, the present quarters being inadequate on account of the rapidly increasing population.

Alderman Mike Graham, who, it may be stated, is one of the progressive business men of the place, and who always has a hand of friendship for the weary and thirsty from the city, speaking with the BEE said that there was a project on foot to have the Air Line Junction made a separate ward, and to extend the city limits so as to include Lincoln Smith's addition, recently platted. This would be quite a boom for the junction.

The city pipe line is expected to be laid on Western avenue before the pavement is laid, and from present prospects and the desires of the people, the Junction will probably be using city gas before next fall.

Another important and significant fact found by the BEE in the brief visit was that in almost every household the BEE was a regular and welcome visitor. This speaks volumes for the sound judgment, good sense and excellent taste of that community.

This week Postmaster Jefferson will move into the new postoffice building which has been erected and will be partly occupied by Mr. Lincoln Smith. Mr. Smith has handled real estate to point within the last two years properly amounting to about $60,000, 56 houses, and double that many new lots.

The sale reported in the BEE last week by Rev. Father Hannin of a handsome tract on Western avenue at the Junction for $25,000 tends to show the development of that part of the city.

Among the owners of new houses which have gone up at the Junction within the last year are named the following:

O O Anderson, Dale street—residence.
O S Harding, Dale street—residence.
G M Cassady, Dale street—residence.
George French, Western avenue—residence.
M E Calkins, Western avenue—double store building.
C W Crawford & Lincoln Smith, Western avenue—double store building.
A Warner, Western avenue—residence.
Dr O G Comstock, Western avenue—residence and office.
E K Snider, Bow street—residence.
Mrs Covert, Glen street—residence.
Irving B Heitt, Gibbon street—residence.
Alvah Green, Gibbon street—residence.
Mr Parish, Air Line avenue—residence.
Mr Palmer, Wayne street—residence.
Lincoln Smith, Wayne street—office.
A J Dolbee, Wayne street—residence.
Harry G Williams, Wayne street—residence.
E W Cutting, Wayne street—residence.
L A Clough, Wayne street—residence.
E E Davis, Wayne street—residence.
A W Stark, Wayne street—residence.
John Stabbal, Wayne street—residence.
H J Stow, Wayne street—residence.
A N Dunham, Wayne street—double residence.
W F Felton, Lake Shore avenue—residence.
J E Williams, Lake Shore avenue—residence.
J H Hickock, Lake Shore avenue—residence.
J B Murphy, Lake Shore avenue—residence.
Barney Farmer, Lake Shore avenue—residence.
Jay Lott, Storrs street—residence.
D A Byrket, Storrs street—residence.
O M Roberts, Finch street—residence.
Lincoln Smith, Finch street—residence.

The double store building for E. Calkins and C. W. Crawford is a very handsome structure. One part will be occupied as a hardware store which will be opened in a few weeks, and the other will be a grocery store.

Dr. O. J. Comstock has built for himself during the last six months a very pretty villa and office attached.

The K. of P's. of the Junction have organized a lodge with 64 charter members. At the last meeting, Monday, July 6, the following officers were installed:

P C—W H Wells.
C C—M E Calkins.
V C—G J Buckmaster.
P—G H Harrod.
M at A—O S Harding.
K of R & S—H E Smith.
M of F—M H Worrell.
M of E—S B Willard.
I G—H C Nicholas.
O G—Jos. Beach.

Mr. Lincoln Smith is the representative to the grand lodge, as also the deputy of the grand chancellor.

Into a Landslide.

MISSOULA, Mont., July 13.—The westbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific, which left St. Paul on Thursday night, while running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, ran into a landslide at Marshall Grade, four miles east of here, last night. Two men who were stealing a ride on the trucks were killed. Engineer Draper was scalded and slightly cut on the head, but no others were injured. The engine and six cars left the track, but the day coach, dining car and sleepers kept the rails. The damage to rolling stock was quite heavy.

SPORTING.

Starrs v Auburndales.

The Starrs and Auburndales played a very interesting game at Presque Isle yesterday, resulting as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Starrs	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	*—	9	7	6
Auburdales...	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—	6	7	6

Batteries—Starrs, McCree and Russell; Auburndales, Keib and Detzer. Struck out—By McCree, 12; by Keib, 9. Stolen bases—Starrs, 8; Auburndales, 4. Left on bases—Starrs, 2; Auburndales, 5. Two-base hits—Smith, Hoffmaster, Robinson and Schrepple. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Caughling.

Speranzas v Foxes.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Speranzas.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7—	8	3	10
Foxes.....	1	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	*—10	6	6	

Batteries—Robinson and Moore; Burtz and Owens.

Among the Amateurs.

The Heroes defeated the pick-up nine by a score 18 to 14.

The Coltons, jr. defeated the Sunflowers, jr, by a score of 19 to 11.

The Plymouth Rocks defeated the Out of Sights by the score of 8 to 10.

The Ivys claim a game of ball from the Lillies 9 to 0, for not showing up. Captain Ivys B B C.

The Athletics challenge the Foxes for a game of ball Sunday, July 26, for 85 a side, on the brickyard grounds.

The Speranzas, jr., defeated the Plymouth Rocks by a score of 21 to 9. Batteries—Shea and Mulvehill; McBain and Murdit.

The Starrs, jr, defeated the Broadways by a score of 21 to 16. The feature of the game was the hitting, Starrs, jr. having six home runs.

The Athletics challenge the Speranzas for a game of ball Sunday, July 19, for 85 a side and the championship, on the brickyard grounds.

We, the Speranzas, jr., challenge the Unknowns for $1, the game game to be played on the old league grounds. Manager Speranzas, jr.

The base ball club of the Ninth ward (Rockets) would like to play any club, players under 16 years of age, on Wabash grounds. Answer through the BEE.

There will be a meeting of the Auburndale B B C Wednesday evening, July 15, at Milburn Hotel parlors. All players are requested to attend.

We, the Auburndales, challenge the Starrs to a game of ball Sunday, July 26 to be played on Auburndale grounds, for $10 a side. C C Lienweber, manager.

The Clover Leafs defeated the Red Oaks, Sunday, by a score of 19 to 12. Batteries—Clover Leafs, Sessig and Quinn; Red Oaks, Marsh, Baker and Howard.

The Futures and Diamonds, better known as Coyle Colts, played an interesting game of ball Sunday ending in a victory for the Futures, 3—1.

The Futures challenge the Modocs, Foxes, Athletics, Speranzas, or Rattlers for a game of ball Sunday July 19th on the Union depot grounds for $2.25 a side. Manager, Futures.

The Eighth ward Browns challenge the Foxes to a game of ball Sunday, July 19, on their grounds, for $2.25 a side. Accepted answer in Tuesday's BEE. Willie Walley, manager.

The Crescents challenge the Foxes, Browns, Pathfinders, Modocks or Speranzas to a game of ball Sunday, July 19, amount to be agreed upon. Answer through the BEE. Manager Urie.

The Bartletts challenge the Starrs, jr, Broadways, Speranzas, jr, Golden Coins, Strangers, or any other club in the city under 14 years of age, July 16. Answer through the BEE. F Birchall, captain; H Shepler, manager.

The Eighth Ward Browns defeated the Modocs Sunday by a score of 22 to 6. The feature of the game was the heavy batting of the Browns, knocking three pitchers out of the box. Pecord and Rick, of the Browns, each made home runs. Both clubs play Sunday, July 26, for $5 a side.

THE CORNER STONE IS LAID

Imposing and Impressive Ceremonies Yesterday

Incident to the Starting of St. Hedwig's New Church—Parade, Addresses, Etc.

The corner stone of the St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic church, now in course of construction in the Seventh ward, was laid yesterday with appropriate and unpressive ceremonies.

The day was perfect, and an immense crowd of interested spectators were present.

The members of this church having been earnestly striving for months to raise the funds to provide a place of worship of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the ever-increasing membership, the capacity of the little church on Dexter street having long since been greatly overtaxed. Their zealous efforts have been crowned with success, and they have a structure on the road to completion that is a credit to the people who have worked so hard to secure it and an ornament to the city of Toledo.

The different Catholic organizations and societies were present and participated in celebrating the joyous event.

The participants met at the corner of Cherry and Summit stree s and at 2:30 the procession took up the march, three brass bands being in attendance.

The line of march embraced Cherry street, from Superior street to Franklin avenue, thence across to the church on Dexter street, arriving at 4 o'clock.

Shortly after the clergy put in appearance. The party consisted of Very Rev. Administrator Boff. Rev. Fathers Barry. Hert, Zoeller, Braire, Hannin, McCarthy, Smyth, Stieber, Mertes, Rosinski, Wieczorek and Martinsel.

The corner stone was suspended from a derrick on the front of the building ready to be placed in position. At the appointed time, Monseignor Boff stepped forward, trowel in hand, and with proper ceremony laid the important stone in its place.

A parchment, bearing the inscriptions of the names of the presidents of the United States, the name of the present pope, the mayor, council, pastors of Catholic churches in Toledo, and prominent contributors to the building, copies of the daily papers of Toledo, a silver dollar and a copy of the Bible were placed in the receptacle made ready to receive them, and sealed within, to be handed down to posterity.

The services were closed by several speeches in the Polish language, after which the reverend gentlemen retired to Father Wreczork's residence for tea. The events of the day will be remembered with pleasure by all who were in attendance.

DRIVEN FROM HIS HOME.

A Wealthy Russian Lands in New York.

He Had to Flee to Save the Result of Years of Toil—Once Before He Had Been Robbed.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Israel Pinkus, a tall, handsome Russian Hebrew, originally from the neighborhood of Odessa, taxed the resources of the money broker at the barge office yesterday by offering him $17,500 in Russian currency to change.

Israel is well educated, is 60 years old, and dresses like a city-bred person. He says that nearly half the steerage passengers on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, on which he came from Hamburg, were Russian refugees.

He was a grain merchant and had accumulated about $40,000, when he was ordered to leave the country. Once before, in 1882, he had received a similar order, and as he was unable to comply with it within the 24 hours allotted to him, all his property was confiscated and he had to begin work all over again. This time his house and his clothing were searched by officials of Odessa who knew he was prosperous.

They did not find his money, as he had transferred it to one of his five brothers. They were searched one by one. The money went from house to house and finally came back intact to Israel. All the family then left Russia.

Israel says he is going west to purchase land, and that he will settle on it and send for his brothers and their families.

McKinley and Wife Take a Vacation.

CANTON, July O., July 13.—Major McKinley and wife have left for a week's visit with Colonel Taylor, of East Liverpool, and then another week with General Goff at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Amnesty to Exiles.

MADRID, July 13.—The cortes has adopted a measure granting amnesty to all political exiles, including military offenders.

A reasonable request—All we ask is one trial of Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache Cure. It never fails.

A ROW IN SWELLDOM.

Mrs. Wales to Sue the Great Vanderbilts.

She Rented Her Cottage and the Menials Slept In It.

She Wants Damages Because an Aristocratic Following Did Not Sleep in Her Beds.

NEWPORT, July 13.—Mrs. G. W. Wales, of Beacon street, Boston, threatens to sue William K. Vanderbilt, of New York, for damages, or to take some other legal measure to express adequately and practically her opinion of that branch of the Vanderbilt family.

Mrs. Wales rented her Newport cottage to Mr. Vanderbilt at the beginning of the season and she now learns that he has appropriated or, according to Mrs. Wales, misappropriated the house to the use of his servants, having taken the Hollis-Hunnewell cottage, which is next to hers, for the use of himself, his wife and his guests.

Friends of the Wales family in Newport say that no language can possibly convey the amazement and indignation of Mrs. Wales when she learned that Mr. Vanderbuilt, having rented her cottage, presumably for himself, intends now to quarter his servants there. The Waleses, besides being fashionable and exclusive, are extremely particular, and are characterized by a New England cleanliness that amounts to primness.

The mere thought, therefore, of Mr. Vanderbilt's servants dining in her dining-room, sleeping in her sleeping apartments, and stretching their plebian limbs on couches that have never before known such contact, naturally fills her mind with horror. Presumably the first butler and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's favorite maid will, according to Mrs. Wales, receive their friends in the Wales drawing-room. They may dance there. Her pictures, her bronzes and her bric-a-brac will furnish subjects for admiration, and perhaps for criticism, to the footmen and cooks of Newport who drop in to make friendly calls, and even the piano may respond to the touch of some uneducated genius of the kitchen.

As a matter fact, Mrs. Wales has conjured up pictures of the goings-on at her cottage this summer, and of high life that should be below stairs, but will in this case be above them, that have thrown her into spasm of apprehension.

The position of Mr. Vanderbilt in the matter is very simple. He learned early last spring that his new marble palace would not be ready for occupancy this year, and he caused inquiries to be made at once respecting the temporary lodgings he could under the circumstances secure. The Hollis-Hunnewell cottage was in the market, and this he decided would serve his purpose, only it was not large enough.

The Hollis-Hunnewells are Boston people, Mrs. Hunnewell, however, being a sister of Mrs. Frederick Bronson, and a very fashionable woman. The furnishing and appointments of the house were everything that the Vanderbilts could desire, but the lack of room in the house seemed to offer an insurmountable objection to the leasing of it, until the agent suggested that the Wales house next door might possibly be secured. Mr. Vanderbilt authorized the agent to go ahead, and the two cottages were leased at the same time, and the aggregate rental to be paid was, it is understood, $8,000 for the season.

After the cottages had been leased the question of how the rooms in them should be divided up came forward for decision, and Mrs. Vanderbilt decided promptly that she would use the Hunnewell cottage, which is the bigger and handsomer of the two, for her family and her guests, and she would house her servants, numbering about twenty, in the Wales cottage.

It was not deemed necessary to communicate this decision to Mrs. Wales, but of course Mrs. Wales learned of it in due time.

The news of Mrs. Wale's anger, as a matter of course, came back to the Vanderbilts. Mrs. Wales wrote them on the subject, and the letter is said to have done credit to the literary reputation of Boston.

It nettled Mrs. Vanderbilt. Her answer, so the story goes, was that she would be very glad to reconsider her decision and put the servants in the Hunnewell cottage and occupy the Wales cottage themselves, but in view of the fact that they were paying $8,000 for the season, Mrs. Vanderbilt thought that they were entitled to the best accommodations and would accordingly take them.

Mrs. Wale's friends say that she has consulted the best legal talent in Boston, and she has been advised that she has a case against Mr. Vanderbilt and can secure an injunction. The Boston lawyers hold that Mrs. Wales rented the cottage to Mr. Vanderbilt for the ordinary purpose of a summer residence and that he has no right to use it in any other way. He has no more right, they hold, to quarter servants than he has to quarter soldiers or policemen or to use it for a lodging-house or butcher boys or night watchmen.

The lawyers advised Mrs. Wales further that, if there be a failure to secure an injunction against Mr. Vanderbilt and he persists in lodging his servants in the Wales cottage she will be able to sue him for damages and win her case. The cottage will have the reputation of a servant's hall and no gentleman would care to take it for the use of himself, his wife and daughters. The daughter in the case, it is suggested, may be the Newport belle of the summer of 1892, and she certainly would not like the idea of occupying the sleeping apartment that in the summer of 1891 had been occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt's butler.

The twenty Vanderbilt servants who are occupying the Wales cottage and who have occupied it since the arrival of Mr. Vanderbilt at Newport last week, have not as yet been heard from. Naturally they will not sympathize with the Boston objections of Mrs. Wales to their presence in her house.

HAS SOUSA GONE INSANE?

Peculiar Actions of the Leader of the Marine Band.

Fire on a Steamer So Shocked His Nerves That He Is Reported to Have Lost His Mental Balance.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is reported from Alexandria, Va., that a private letter received there gives information that Prof. Sousa, leader of the marine band, acted so strangely during a fire on the City of Richmond that he had to be taken to an insane asylum near Cleveland.

No confirmation of the story can be secured. Prof. Sousa left here for England several weeks ago, accompanied by his wife. He was in poor health, and took the trip abroad at the suggestion of his physician, but there was at the time no evidence of any mental infirmity.

The City of Berlin, the sister ship of the City of Richmond, of the Inman Steamship company, arrived from Liverpool yesterday. Chief Officer Thompson told a reporter that while in Liverpool he met the officers of the City of Richmond and talked with them.

Allusion was made to the fire on the steamer, but nothing was said about Prof. Sousa having acted strangely or of his removal to an hospital as reported. "I feel almost certain," he said, "that if things of this kind had occurred some of the City of Richmond's officers would have spoken of it. I am therefore of the opinion that the report is incorrect."

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1,700...Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,100...Franklin ave near Cherry, 5 room cottage.
8,000...Bartlett st near Collingwood, modern frame, large lot.
1,800...New house, Michigan st near Buckeye.
2,000...Cherry st, East Toledo, large frame house.
1,200...New cottage, Dorr st near Hawthorn.
1,575...Lorain near Broadway, cottage.
1,250...Six room cottage, new, Missouri st.
1,250...Bloomfield st near Union depot.
4,500...Collingwood ave near Bartlett, modern and new dwelling.
1,325...Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,250...Washington st near Forest ave, new cottage.
16,000...Jefferson st near 17th, modern dwelling, large yard.
1,275...Frame dwelling, Wakeman st near Oak.
800...Dexter st near Lagrange, 5 room cottage.
5,500...Large modern dwelling, 21st st near Monroe.
875...Bancroft st near railroad, 5 room cottage.
6,000...21st st near Jefferson, large, modern 2 story frame.
4,000...Large modern dwelling, Huron st near.
1,000...Cottage, Moore st near Chestnut.
1,250...Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
7,500...Modern 12 room dwelling, Vermont ave
700...1½ story frame dwelling on Seaman st.
750...Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
800...Ewing st near Blume, cottage.
2,200...Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
750...Brown st, East Toledo, cottage.
800...Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
1,800...Congress st cor Orchard, 2 story frame.
1,375...13th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
900...Cottage, Indiana ave near Clark st.
2,500...Missouri st near Lenk, two cottages, 80 feet frontage.

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20.00 " ...Bartlett near Shaw ave.
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15.00 " ...Robinwood ave near Virginia st.
18.50 " ...Maplewood ave near Virginia.
25.00 " ...Erie near Cherry ave.
30.00 " ...Cherry st, East Toledo, 40 feet.
10.00 " ...Oakwood ave near Detroit ave.
25.00 " ..." " Shaw ave.
27.50 " ...11th st near Monroe.
15.00 " ...Jefferson st near 10th.
18.00 " ...14th st near Madison.
25.00 " ...Broadway cor Thayer, 44 feet.
375.00 " ...Monroe st near Huron, with frame building.
10.00 " ...Germania st near Hawley.
30.00 " ...Smith st near Union, 50 feet.
22.00 " ...Hirk st near Forest ave, 30 feet.
22.50 " ...Vermont ave near Bancroft.
25.00 " ...Franklin ave near Bancroft.
15.00 " ...Indiana ave near Lenk.

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Cottage on South st, lot 40x215, $1,500.
Building lot on Hickox st, 34x140, $600.
House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.
House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $3,000.
Handsome building lots on south st, $400.

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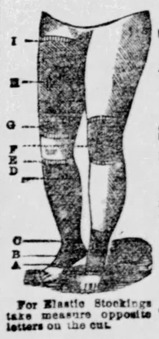

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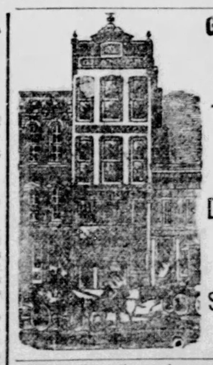

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TALMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Thousands Hear the Brooklyn Preacher.

The Whole World Witnesses of the Saving and Comforting Power of the Gospel.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—A vast concourse of people assembled Sunday morning on the historic camp ground at High Bridge, Ky., to hear Dr. Talmage preach. They came from all the surrounding towns, cities, and neighborhood. A large contingent from Louisville and another from Cincinnati were present. Many of the visitors have remained here since Saturday afternoon, when Dr. Talmage preached in the same place. The text of his sermon this morning was from Acts iii. 15: "We are witnesses."

Standing amid the hills and groves of Kentucky, and before this great multitude that no man can number, most of whom I never saw before and never will see again in this world, I choose a very practical theme.

In the days of George Stephenson, the perfector of the locomotive engine, the scientists proved conclusively that a railroad train could never be driven by steam power successfully without peril; but the rushing express trains from Liverpool to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to London, have made all the nations witnesses of the splendid achievement.

Machinists and navigators proved conclusively that a steamer could never cross the Atlantic Ocean; but no sooner had they successfully proved the impossibility of such an undertaking than the work was done, and the passengers on the Cunard and the Inman and the National and the White Star line are witnesses.

There went up a guffaw of wise laughter at Professor Morse's proposition to make the lightning of heaven his errand boy, and it was proved conclusively that the thing could never be done; but now all the news of the wide world put in your hands every morning and night, has made all nations witnesses.

So in the time of Christ it was proved conclusively that it was impossible for him to rise from the dead. It was shown logically that when a man was dead, he was dead, and the heart and the liver and the lungs have ceased to perform their offices, the limbs would be rigid beyond all power of friction or arousal.

They showed it to be an absolute absurdity that the dead Christ should ever get up alive, but no sooner had they proved this than the dead Christ arose, and the disciples beheld him, heard his voice, and talked with him, and they took the witness stand to prove that to be true which the weather of the day had proved to be impossible; the record of the experiment and of the testimony is in the text: "Him hath God raised from the dead, whereof we are witnesses."

Now let me play the skeptic for a moment. "There is no God," says the skeptic, "for I have never seen him with my physical eyesight. Your Bible is a pack of contradictions. There never was a miracle. Lazarus was not raised from the dead, and the water was never turned into wine. Your religion is an imposition on the credulity of the ages."

There is an aged man moving in that pew as though he would like to respond. Here are hundreds of people with faces a little flushed at these announcements, and all through the throng there is a suppressed feeling which would like to speak out in behalf of the truth of our glorious Christianity, as in the days of the text, crying out: "We are witnesses!"

The fact is, that if this world is ever brought to God, it will not be through argument, but through testimony. You might cover the whole earth with apologies for Christianity, and learned treatises in defense of religion—you would not convert a soul. Lectures on the harmony between science and revelation are beautiful mental discipline, but have never saved a soul, and never will save a soul. Put a man of the world and a man of the church against each other, and the man of the world will, in all probability, get the triumph. There are a thousand things in our religion that seem illogical to the world, and always will seem illogical.

Our way of salvation is built on faith, not logic; faith, not metaphysics; faith, not profundity; faith, not scholastic exploration. But then, in order to have faith, we must have testimony, and if 500 men, or 1,000 men, or 500,000 men, or 5,000,000 men get up and tell me that they have felt the religion of Jesus Christ a joy, a comfort, a help, an inspiration, I am bound as a fair-minded man to accept their testimony. I want just now to put before you three propositions, the truth of which I think this audience will attest with overwhelming unanimity.

The first proposition is: We are witnesses that the religion of Christ is able to convert a soul. The gospel may have had a hard time to conquer us, we may have fought it back, but we were vanquished. You say conversion is only an imaginary thing. We know better. "We are witnesses." There never was so great a change in our heart and life or any other subject as on this. People laugued at the missionaries in Madagascar because they preached 10 years without one convert; but there are many thousands of converts in Madagascar to-day.

People laughed at Dr. Judson, the Baptist missionary, because he kept on preaching in Burmah five years without a single convert; but there are many thousands of Baptists in Burmah to-day. People laughed at Dr. Morrison, in China, for preaching there seven years without a single conversion; but there are many thousands of Christians in China to-day. People laughed at missionaries for preaching at Tahiti for 15 years without a single conversion, and at the missionaries for preaching in Bengal 17 years without a single conversion; yet in all those lands there are multitudes of Christians to-day.

But why go so far to find evidences of the gospel's power to save a soul? "We are witnesses." We were so proud that no man could have humbled us; we were so hard that no earthly power could have melted us; angels of God were all around about us; they could not overcome us; but one day, perhaps at a Methodist anxious seat, or at a Presbyterian catechetical lecture, or at a burial, or on horseback, a power seized us, and made us get down, and made us tremble, and made us kneel, and made us cry for mercy, and we tried to wrench ourselves away from the grasp, but we could not. It flung us flat, and when we arose we were as much changed as Gourgis, the heathen, who went into a prayer meeting with a dagger and a gun, to disturb the meeting and destroy it, but the next day was found crying: "Oh! my great sins! Oh! my great Savior!" and for 11 years preached the gospel of Christ to his fellow mountaineers, the burden of whose dying lips being "Free grace!" Oh, it was free grace.

There is a man who was for ten years a hard drinker. The dreadful appetite had sent down its roots into the palate and the tongue, and on down until they were interlinked with the vitals of body, mind and soul; but he has not taken any intoxicants for two years. What did that? Not temperance societies. Not prohibition laws. Not moral suasion. Conversion did it. "Why," said one upon whom the great change had come, "sir, I feel just as though I was somebody else." There is a sea captain who swore all the way from New York to Havana, and from Havana to San Francisco, and when he was in port he was worse than when he was on sea. What power was it that washed his tongue clean of profanities, and made him a psalm singer? Conversion by the Holy Spirit. There are thousands of people here to-day who are no more what they once were than a water lily is a nightshade, or a morning lark is a vulture, or day is night.

Now, if I should demand that all those people here present who have felt the converting power of religion should rise, so far from being ashamed, they would spring to their feet with more alacrity than they ever sprang to the dance, the tears mingling with their exhilaration as they cried: "We are witnesses!" And if they tried to sing the old gospel hymn they would break down with emotion by the time they got to the second line:

> Ashamed of Jesus, that dear friend
> On whom my hopes of heaven depend!
> No! When I blush, be this my shame:
> That I no more revere his name.

Again, I remark that "we are witnesses" of the gospel's power to comfort. When a man has trouble the world comes in and says: "Now get your mind off this; go out and breathe the fresh air; plunge deeper into business." What poor advice! Get your mind off it! when everything is upturned with the bereavement, and everything reminds you of what you have lost. Get your mind off it. They might as well advise you to stop thinking, and you cannot stop thinking in that direction. Take a walk in the fresh air! Why, along that very street, or that very road, she once accompanied you. Out of that grassplot she plucked flowers, or into the showwindow she looked fascinated, saying, "Come, see the pictures." Go deeper into business! Why, she was associated with all your business ambition, and since she has gone you have no ambition left. Oh, this is a clumsy world when it tries to comfort a broken heart! I can build a Corliss engine, I can paint a Raphael's "Madonna," I can play a Beethoven's "Symphony" as easily as this world can comfort a broken heart. And yet you have been comforted. How was it done? Did Christ come to you and say, "Get your mind off this, go out and breathe the fresh air; plunge deeper into business!" No. There was a minute when he came to you—perhaps in the watches of the night, perhaps in your place of business, perhaps along the street—and he breathed something into your soul that gave peace, rest infinite quiet, so that you could take out the photograph of the departed one and look into the eyes and the face of the dear one and say: "It is all right; she is better off; I would not call her back. Lord, I thank thee that thou hast comforted my poor heart."

There are Christian parents here who are willing to testify to the power of the gospel to comfort. Your son had just graduated from school or college, and was going into business, and the Lord took him. Or your daughter had just graduated from the young ladies' seminary, and you thought she was going to be a useful woman, and of long life, but the Lord took her, you were tempted to say, "All this culture of twenty years for nothing!" Or the little child came home from school with the hot fever that stopped not for the agonized prayer or for the skilful physican, and the little child was taken. Or the babe was lifted out of your arms by some quick epidemic, and you stood wondering why God ever gave you that child at all, if so soon he was to take it away. And yet you are not repining, you are not fretful, you are not fighting against God. What enabled you to stand all the trial? "Oh," you say, "I took the medicine that God gave my sick soul. In my distress I threw myself at the feet of a sympathizing God; and when I was too weak to pray, or to look up, he breathed into me a peace that I think must be the foretaste of that heaven where there is neither a tear nor a farewell nor a grave." Come, all ye who have been out to the grave to weep there—come all ye comforted souls, get up off your knees. Is there no power in this Gospel to soothe the heart? Is there no power in this region to quiet the worst paroxysm of grief? There comes up an answer from comforted widowhood, and orphanage, and childlessness, saying, 'Ay, ay, we are witnesses!"

Again, I remark that we are witnesses of the fact that religion has power to give composure in the last moment. I shall never forget the first time I confronted death. We went across the cornfields in the country. I was led by my father's hand, and we came to the farmhouse where the bereavement had come, and we saw the crowd of wagons and carriages; but there was one carriage that especially attracted my boyish attention, and it had black plumes. I said: "What's that! what's that!" Why those black tass is at the top?" And after it was explained to me I was lifted up to look upon the bright face of an aged Christian woman who three days before had departed in triumph. The whole scene made an impression I never forgot.

In our sermons and in our lay exhortations we are very apt, when we want to bring illustrations of dying triumph, to go back to some distinguished personage—to a John Knox or a Harriet Newell. But I want you for witnesses. I want to know if you have ever seen anything to make you believe that the religion of Christ can give composure in the final hour. Now, in the courts, attorney, judge and jury will never sit in hearsay. They demand that the witness must have seen with his own eyes, or heard with his own ears, and so I am critical in my examination of you now; and I want to know whether you have seen or heard anything that makes you believe that the religion of Christ gives composure in the final hour.

"Oh, yes," you say, "I saw my father and mother depart. There was a great difference in their death-beds. Standing by the one we felt more veneration. By the other, there was more tenderness." Before the one you bowed, perhaps, in awe. In the other case, you felt as if you would like to go along with her. How did you feel in that last hour? How did they seem to act? Were they very much frightened? Did they take hold of this world with both hands as though they did not want to give it up? "Oh, no," you say; "no; I remember as though it were yesterday; she had a kind word for us all, and there were a few mementoes distributed among the children, and then she told us how kind we must be to our father in his loneliness, and then she kissed us good-bye as natural as when a child in a cradle." What made her so composed? Natural courage? "No," you say; "mother was very nervous; when the carriage inclined to the side of the road, she would cry out; she was always rather weakly." What gave her composure? Was it because she did not care much for you, and the pang of parting was not great? "Oh," you say, "mother doted upon us with a wealth of affection; no mother ever loved her children more than mother loved us, she showed it in the way she nursed us when we were sick, and she toiled for us until her strength gave out." What, then, was it that gave her composure in her last hour? Do not hide it. Be frank and let me know! "Oh," you say, "it was because she was so good; she had the Lord Jesus in portion, and she had faith that she would go straight to glory, and that we should all meet her at last at the foot of the throne."

Here are people who say, "I saw a Christian brother die and he triumphed." Some one else will say, "I saw a Christian daughter die and she triumphed." Come, all ye who have seen the last moments of a Christian, and give testimony in this cause on trial. Uncover your heads, put your hand on the old family Bible, from which they used to read the promises, and promise in the presence of high heaven that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. With what you have seen with your own eyes and from what you have heard with your own ears, is there power in this gospel to give calmness and triumph in the last exigency? The response comes from all sides, from young and old and the middle-aged: "We are witnesses!"

You see, my friends, I have not put before you an abstraction or a chimera, or anything like guess work. I present you affidavits of the best men and women, living and dead. Two witnesses in court will establish a fact. Here are not two witnesses, but millions of witnesses on earth and in heaven testifying that there is power in this religion to convert the soul, to give comfort in trouble, and to afford composure in the last hour.

If ten men should come to you when you are sick with apalling sickness, and say they had the same sickness, and took a certain medicine, and it cured them, you would probably take it. Now, suppose ten other men should come up and say: "We don't believe that there is anything in that medicine." "Well," I say, "have you tried it?" "No. I never tried it, but I don't believe there is anything in it." Of course you discredit their testimony. The sceptic may come and say, "There is no power in your religion." "Have you ever tried it?" "No, no." "Then avaunt!" "Let me take the testimony of the millions of souls that have been converted to God, and comforted in trial, and solaced in the last hour. We will take their testimony as they cry, "We are witnesses!"

Professor Henry, of Washington, discovered a new star, and the tidings sped by submarine telegraph, and all the observatories of Europe were watching for the new star. Oh, hearer, looking out through the darkness of thy soul, canst thou see a bright light beaming on thee? "Where?" you say, "where? How can I find it?" Look along by the line of the cross of the Son of God. Do you not see it trembling with all tenderness and beaming with all hope? It is the Star of Bethlehem.

> Deep horror then my vitals froze,
> Death-struck I ceased the tide to stem,
> When suddenly a star arose—
> It was the Star of Bethlehem.

Oh, hearers, get your eye on it. It is easier for you now to become christians than it is to stay away from Christ and heaven. When Madame Sontag began her musical career she was hissed off the stage at Vienna by the friends of her rival, Amelia Steininger, who had already begun to decline through her dissipation. Years passed on, and one day Madame Sontag, in her glory, was riding through the streets of Berlin, when she saw a little child leading a blind woman, and she said: "Come here, my little child, come here. Who is that you are leading by the hand?" And the little child replied: "That's my mother; that's Amelia Steininger. She used to be a great singer, but she lost her voice, and she cried so much about it that she lost her eyesight." "Give my love to her," said Madame Sontag, "and tell her an old acquaintance will call on her this afternoon." The next week in Berlin a vast assemblage gathered at a benefit for that poor blind woman, and it was said that Sontag sang that night as she had never sung before. And she took a skilled oculist, who in vain tried to give eyesight to the poor blind woman. Until the day of Amelia Steininger's death, Madame Sontag took care of her and her daughter after her. That was what the queen of song did for her enemy. But oh, hear a more thrilling story still. Blind, immortal, poor, and lost, thou who, when the world and Christ were rivals for thy heart, didst hiss thy Lord away—Christ comes now to give thee sight, to give thee a home, to give thee heaven. With more than a Sontag's generosity, he comes now to meet your need. With more than a Sontag's music, he comes to plead for thy deliverance.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Confusion Worse Confounded Seen from the Wings.

Have you ever been behind the scenes during a great spectacular play?

If you want to experience a sensation which you will remember as long as you live, go to one of the big theaters when a great burlesque is on the boards. See the show from "in front," as they call it at the theater, and then—if you have a "pull"—induce the manager to admit you to a peep at that dark and mysterious domain behind the scenes.

You may have thought you knew something about contrasts—perhaps you have experienced a few in the ups and downs of a checkered career—but you never imagined so great a transformation or so sharp a contrast as will be revealed to your astonished gaze by the first glimpse of the nether side of a great theatrical show.

From your seat in the orchestra you behold a stage full of pretty girls, in gorgeous though scant costumes. They march and countermarch in graceful evolutions with the careful precision of automatons. Silently, with emotional faces, statuesque Amazons, with the figures and pose of goddesses, move through the mazes of the dance or the march.

Everything goes along with the smoothness of a perfect piece of machinery. There is not a sound from these voiceless beauties, who might be so many mutes, and there isn't even a smile on the faces of the dignified, queenly, reposeful creatures. Goddess-like in their silence, these lovely women look as though they were superior to all human emotions.

But pass through the magic door back of the lower right-hand proscenium box and you find yourself behind the scenes.

What a transformation!

Did you ever read Dickens' description of the universe turned inside out? Or Stevenson's weird dream of the change which turned the placid and benevolent Jekyll into the turbulent and wicked Hyde?

You find yourself plunged at once into what looks—in the half darkness—like a scene of inextricable confusion and riot.

As soon as you can gather together your startled senses you find that you are in the midst of a mob of ballet girls, "supers," coryphees, pieces of scenery, amazons, "grips," or scene shifters, "extra" ladies, stage manager's assistants, carpenters, properties and all sorts of queer contrivances and machines, the like of which you never saw before, and whose purpose you can't begin to guess at.

Seen from the front there was no hurry, no confusion—every performer seemed to move silently into his or her place at just the right time. But behind the scenes confused figures rush hitner and thither, stumbling over each other. It is confusion worse confounded.

The first thing that strikes you when you begin to comprehend details is the vast size of the stage behind the scenes, and the great number of people who are crowded there. You can easily believe the stage manager—who looks like a natty and well-dressed young stock exchange broker—when he tells you that there are over 250 people in the company.

And the noise!

Each one of the 250 seems to be on the stage at the same time, talking at the top of his or her voice. (It is generally her.) The reposeful, silent, stately women whom you admired from the front are transformed into a mob of chattering, giggling, gossipping, laughing, noisy girls of the noisest sort.

You wonder why on earth all this hullabulloo isn't heard by the audience, and how any order is ever brought out of such chaos.

The "extra" ladies are typical New Yorkers. They are not imported English girls, "and don't you forget it," and they are about the friskiest and the most conversational and unconventional lot of young women that you have ever seen. They think the English girls, with their somewhat heavy manner, are decidedly slow.

They keep up a continual and endless noise and chatter, they are up to all sorts of tricks, and though there is only one human being they are afraid of—the stage manager—they make his life a burden, and he often wishes he never was born.

They stand around in pink tights, discuss your appearance and dress with the greatest frankness, wonder where "the dude" came from, if you are anybody's "Johnny," if your "mamma knows you ain't in bed," throw mocking kisses at you and then run away, remark "Ah! there!" as they pass you in the wings, pretend to quarrel as to whose "mash" you are, and make you a source of fanocent merriment in general.

For there is no harm in them. They are just a lot of pretty girls brimful of mischief and animal spirits, and while they delight in slang, you don't hear a vulgar or improper word spoken.

They are quite affable and not at all exclusive, and if you know how to approach them properly you may even induce one of them to go to supper with you. And if she does the magnificent creature will order the most expensive dishes on the bill of fare with a careless ease which will paralyze you.

But here in the moving crowd of picturesque figures is a little group of French and Italian danseuses and coryphees jabbering together excitedly in their native tongues. They are lithe and pleasing figures in their tights and tarletan, and they pirouette and practice their steps while waiting to "go on."

They are evidently kicking at somebody or something, to judge from their angry gestures. The chances are it is the stage manager.

In and out through all the groups the "principals" stroll about waiting for their calls. The principals are the actors and actresses who take important characters in the performance. Of course they all have speaking or singing parts.

Principals do not deign to notice the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus, the dancers or the pantomimists. You can tell at a glance from the dignity of manner of a principal that he is somebody in particular. They converse affably with each other and they are amiable and pleasant to you, when they find that the manager is your friend, but the lines of caste are closely drawn behind the scenes.

The dressing-room of the leading lady or the leading man is a sanctum sanctorum for the subordinates, and the chorus lady or super who dared to venture upon any familiarity with one of these awful personages would be promptly transtixed by a frozen stare, such as the heroine uses in the melodrama when she draws herself up to her full height and exclaims:

"Sirrah, stand back!"

There is only one man—except the manager of the company—who can compel order out of all this noisy chaos behind the scenes, and that is the stage manager. We will call him Mr. Smith. That was not the name of the gentleman who recently introduced me to the mysteries behind the scenes at a Broadway theater, but he is a modest man, and "Smith" will do.

Mr. Smith is a character. The ballet girl who inspires the average young man in the front of the house with such kindly sentiments awakens no such feeling in the cold and business-like bosom of Mr. Smith. For between him and these gentle creatures wages an irrepressible conflict.

He says they are a tough lot to handle; that he would sooner control 100 men than 10 women, and that the ladies of the ballet are slowly but surely driving him to a premature grave.

Mr. Smith is little, but—oh, my! He is one of those short, stocky, energetic little men, who seems to be a bundle of nerves and compressed dynamite. He is everywhere at once, shouting orders to half a dozen different people at a time, attending to dozens of matters simultaneously.

He stands just now at the wings with one eye on the performers on the stage, the other eye up in the fly gallery watching the working of the calciums and the border lights, and the remaining eye—as an Irishman might say—severely laying for the skylarking girls behind the scenes.

The first thing requisite for a good stage manager in a big show like the one you are witnessing is to make himself feared and detested by the ladies of the chorus. And the deadly hatred which the young ladies of this company feel toward their esteemed chief is most beautiful and satisfactory to behold.

When they are not skylarking and playing jokes on each other or quarreling among themselves it is safe to say that the ladies of the chorus are plotting to murder Mr. Smith.

Sometimes they nearly succeed in accomplishing it. For instance, this evening an "extra" girl, with a truthful and childlike face, besought him to come up stairs to a dressing room at once, that Miss So-and-so was suddenly taken in a dreadful way, and the other girls thought she was dying.

Mr. Smith rushed up stairs—he has to do everything on a jump—but fortunately heard some giggling and whispering which aroused his suspicions just before he reached the dressing-room in question.

Peeping in through the crack of the door he saw the supposed to be dying Miss So-and-so at the head of a band of insurgents lying in wait for him. Each of the girls was armed with a tin wash basin, a club or a stick, a wooden healed slipper or some other weapon with which they would have undoubtedly done up the unfortunate manager if they had once got him in their clutches.

If you watch Mr. Smith for 15 minutes and see what he has got to do to keep the performance going straight and his exasperating trials to keep the playful ladies of the chorus from breaking all bounds you will not wonder that he seems to be in a continual state of profanity and perspiration.

You don't see it from the front, but when there is an ensemble on the stage he stands at the first entrance on one side, an assistant takes his station on the other, and if the scene goes so beautifully smooth to the audience it is because these two long suffering men mutter anathemas and commands to the girls on the stage, and gesticulate with such violence they look like a pair of wild men. Fortunately they are concealed from the audience's view.

And the trouble the stage manager has to see that the girls are on hand punctually; the fines he has to impose for tardiness or absence; the excuses he has to fathom; the prescription he has to give for this girl who has fallen in a fit, for that one who has fainted, or for this super who has sprained his leg; the makeshifts and expedients he has to resort to when this performer or that doesn't come to time; the damning he has to give this stage hand for dropping a fly at one bell instead of two; the raking over that this gas man or that carpenter gets for some neglect; the pleadings with the property man, the requests to the wardrobe woman, and the thousand and one details that must be looked after to make a success of the performances—well, all these would take too much time to tell.

But if you ever go behind the scenes when a big spectacle is on the boards, with 250 people to be disciplined, you will have a greater respect for theatrical managers, a sympathy for their trials and tribulations and a better knowledge of what Horace Greeley used to call the "cussedness" of those dainty and delicate fairies in tights, who have so often captured your affections, than you ever had before.—N. Y. Herald.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," answered a little girl, whose sick mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

Professor Jackson, of Columbia college, is one of the two men in America—Prof. Lanman, of Harvard, being the other—who are honored by occasional autograph letters from the high priests of the Parsees in Bombay. The Parsees are the descendants of the exiled fire worshipers of ancient Persia, and they are reduced now in numbers to about 100,000, but they remain the most moral and intellectual people of Asia. The high priests' interest in the American professors is the result of their researches of the ancient literature and language of the Persians.

A Fragile Structure.

A system which chronic indigestion has depleted and rendered nervous and feeble, is indeed a very fragile structure, a tenement fast toppling into irretrievable decay. Excessive irritability of temper, abnormal and causeless anxiety, hypochondria, hysteria and sleeplessness—these are some of the manifestations of nervousness. That grand invigorating nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, tranquilizes by strengthening the nerves, accomplishing the double result through the medium of renewed digestion and assimilation. No tonic in existence exhibits such thoroughness, produces such speedily appreciable effects as the Bitters. It is a perfectly reliable safeguard against malaria and dangerous kidney trouble, and remedies completely liver and bowel inactivity and disorder. Nervous invalids should not fail to fortify their systems with this benign protective, which well merits a persistent trial.

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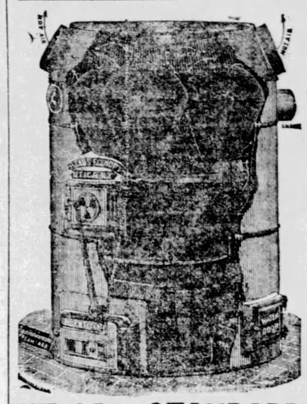

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Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE the Board of Lucas County Armory Trustees will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock, noon,

MONDAY, JULY 27th,

at the office of the clerk of said board, at office of Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street, Toledo, Ohio, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required in the erection and completion of the Lucas County Armory Building, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of L. G. Welker, architect, Marine building, corner of Jefferson and Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Separate proposals will be received for the construction of trusses over drill hall.

All proposals must be written with ink and upon blanks furnished by the board. No other proposals will be considered. Both proposals must contain the full name of every person interested in the same.

All parties filing proposals for the performance of the work specified in this notice shall deposit with the clerk of the board of Armory Trustees, with each proposal, a bond of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, satisfactory to the board, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into.

Blanks can be obtained from the architect.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of L. G. Welker, architect.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Board of Armory Trustees.

ISAAC D. SMEAD, Chairman.
R. F. HUGILL, Clerk.

9jy-15t

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If from self abuse while young, or over indulgence in later years you have become sexually weak, and would be made strong—if you are strong but would be more vigorous, send four cents in stamps, for our Medical Book, and List of Questions, which will be sent free, sealed, and in a plain envelope, secure from observation. Address,

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J. B. MARSTON,

CIVIL ENGINEER

No. 335

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Deuel B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 13.

London wheat and corn markets steady. English country markets firm. Weather fine. Liverpool wheat dull; corn steady.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 517,366 bu compared with 323,238 bu on the same day last year

The wheat on passage from India, June 23, estimated by Beerbohm at 8,024,000 bu, including 3,544,000 bu to the United Kingdom and 4,480,000 bu to the continent. One year ago the quantity afloat from India was 2,800,000 bu, comprising 2,143,000 bu for the United Kingdom and 656,000 bu for the continent. New York Produce Exchange.

Wheat Stocks—Toledo increased, 72,916 bu; New York decreased 57,925 bu.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 194,138 bu in excess of the corresponding Monday in 1890.

The export clearances to-day from four Atlantic ports are light in flour, wheat and corn.

English markets as reported herein are dull but unchanged. Private cables make them slightly lower.

The press report has a cablegram from St. Petersburg as follows: "Prospect of harvest precludes the hope that there will be any grain for export, and that purchases from abroad are inevitable." That must, of course, apply only to that port, otherwise it is bogus.

Attention is called to Bradstreet's report he rein of the stock of wheat at home, on the ocean and abroad. It shows over 9,000,000 bushels in excess of corresponding date in 1890. Which is once more the unexpected results of a short crop.

The receipts of wheat show a good, healthy increase all around. St. Louis has 177,000 bu but it is understood to be previously sold and is being shipped. Toledo has in this morning 234 cars, of which 210 are contract grade. Our receipts are 44,000 and shipments 66,000 bu. Chicago has 87,000 bu received and 115,000 bu shipped. The wheat all seems to be moving forward, and yet we are not happy without pounding down the price.

The shipments of wheat from India last week equaled 1 440,000 bus; previous week, 2,260,000 bus. From April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to July 11, 22,020,000 bus, compared with 7,780,000 bus in the corresponding period in 1890.

The visible supply of wheat decreased la t week 77,714 bushels, corn 55,354 bushels, oats 768,792 bushels. In the corresponding week in 1890 wheat decreased 1,049,000 bushels, corn 192,000 bushels, oats 610,000 bushels.

Of corn we have to-day, that Chicago shipped last week within 185,000 bu of her receipts. To-day her shipments are 363,000 bu more than her receipts.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore received last week 550,000 bu and shipped 742,000 bu.

The stock of corn in store in New York is 44,000 bus, and under all these conditions dealers permitted September to be declined to-day under 50c.

We regret to say that the wheat markets east and west have presented a very weak appearance to-day, and have declined. Towards the close was a slight recovery, but prices are lower.

Corn has also been lower but rec vered the dec ine and closed steady.

In New York July wheat closed at 99¼c, a loss of 1½c; September at 95½c, a loss of 1½c. July corn closed at 65c, a loss of ¾c; September at 59⅝c, a loss of ⅜c. In Chicago July wheat closed at 89½c, a loss of ⅝c. September at 85¾c, a gain of ⅛c. July corn at 55⅝c, a gain of ⅛c. September at 51⅜c, a gain of ⅛c.

In Toledo — Business in wheat futures remains light. The events of the day, and the decline in other markets has depressed our own. The sentiment seems to prevail with our dealers that prices are low enough, but it does not have the effect to steady us. To-day prices close ½ to ⅝ lower. On the call first half of July sold at 94⅛c and August at 89¼c. After the call July sold at 91⅜@91½c and closed at 91¼c, a loss of ⅜c; August sold at 89¼c and closed at 89⅛c, a loss of ⅞c; September sold at 89⅛@89¼, and closed at ⅝c. Dec. sold at 91½c and closed at that, a loss of ⅜c. After exchange August sold at 89⅜ and Dec. at 91⅝.

Cash wheat has been active at ½c lower. Sales, 69,000 bu; No. 2 soft at 94½c, closing at that; old at 99c; No 3 soft at 91¼c; old at 95c.

Corn—Nothing done. No. 2 62c n; oats No. 2 white 42c n; No. 2 for August about 29½c and Sept. at out 28½c; rye No. 2 for August 65c; clover seed about $4 40.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y	15 900	88046	17000	7394	5017	1151
Balto	69 9	0156	4 00		10205	
Phila	19073	19472	7188	22345	27054	10642
Boston						
Toledo	44231	7573	811	65391	11660	680
Chicago	87257	223013	118 82	1151.0	526.00	261845
Milwke	9350	980	10000	8000		
St L	157000	6980	57 00	17500	66 000	3000
Detroit	12070	1548	13187	1595		
Duluth	14857			59 6		
Minne	175389			13890		

Freights.

Lake freight to Buffalo—Wheat, 1¾c Corn, 1¼c Erie Canal, inclining charges — " 3½c " 3½c Toledo to New York — " 3½c " 3½c

Lake and rail rate to New York, 7½c wheat, 7c corn; Boston, 7c wheat, 5¾c corn; Philadelphia, 6c wheat, 6c corn; Baltimore, 6c wheat, 5¾c corn.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The following table gives the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	July 11, 1891.	July 4, 1891.	July 12, 1890.	July 13, 1889.
Wheat bu	10043 6	106.21	12.6742	18229.6
Corn, bus	4116	4171150	3624745	3458158
Oats, bus	5485.5	6623.4	1718819	13955.1

Grain in Store at Toledo, Week Ending Saturday Last.

No 1 White		Previous week	26 69
No 2 White	1414	Last year	49.7750
No 3 White	55	OATS.	
No 1 Red Soft		White	
No 2 Red Soft	758 3	No 2 White	9419
No 3 Red Soft	3045	No 3 White	3788
No 4 Red Soft	730	No 2	
No 2 Hard		No 3	
No 3 Hard		Rejected	2259
Rejected White		Oats	8800
No 1 Rejected	2015		
No 2 Rejected	488	Total Oats	23606
No 2 R & W hard		Previous week	37446
No 3 R & W hard		Last year	1014
Wheat and Rye		RYE.	
Wheat	46750	No 2	
		No 3	529
Total Wheat	13 668	No 3 White	
Previous week	57721	Rejected	724
Last year	85.061	Rye	
CORN.			
No 2 Yellow	5328	Total Rye	1253
No 3 Yellow	1161	Previous week	515
No 2 White	6 67	Last year	425
No 3 White		BARLEY.	
No 2	11378	No 2	
No 3	2777	Barley	
No 4	2078		
Corn afloat		Total Barley	
Corn	5600	Previous week	
		Last year	
Total Corn	34624		

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 13.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, nothing doing; quiet; maize nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet; maize steady.

MARK LANE.—Wheat at opening, steady; maize steadier. English country markets firm, French easier. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market dull, demand poor; holders offer freely. American mixed corn steady, demand fair. Wheat off coast, demand poor; corn demand fair.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet; posted rates, 485@488; actual rates 485@485¼ for 60 days and 487@487¼ for demand.

Governments quiet; currency 6s, 110 bid; 4s coup. 126½ bid; 4½s do, 110 bid.

This morning's market was locking in feature of interest but prices were somewhat better and a more settled feeling seemed to prevail. Prices advanced steadily throughout the first hour, under the lead of St Paul, Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island, New England and Lake Shore, but after 11 o'clock the market became extremely dull and there was a slight reaction from the best figures.

Prices at noon, however, were in most cases fractionally higher than those of Saturday. At this writing the market is dull.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Opening: Wheat—July, 90¼c; September, 86¼c. Corn—September, 50¾c. Oats—September, 28½c. Pork—September, $10 42½. Lard—September, 6 47½. Ribs—September, $6 42½.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾c. Futures steady; July, $7 91; August, $7 92; September, $8 07.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Flour quiet and without material change; city mill extra, $5 00@5 15 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $5 80@5 90. Rye, $4 25@4 90; superfine, $3 65@4 20. Wheat opened weak and continued weak, under a moderate selling throughout the morning. At noon prices were down ¾ cents. No 2 red winter, cash, $1 03; July, $1 00; August, 95¾c; September, 95¾c. October 96¾. Corn opened weak and 1c lower, and continued weak and without change to noon. No 2 mixed cash, 71¼c; September, 58¾c; October 57¼c. Oats dull and weak. No. 2 mixed cash, 43¼c; August, 35¼c; September, 32½c. Rye and barley nominal. Pork dull; mess, $11 75@12 25 for new. Lard quiet; July $6 56; August, $6 55. Molasses quiet; 11¾@12c for 50 test. Turpentine steady; 37½@38c. Rosin dull; strained to good $1 40@1 45. Petroleum nominal. Freights dull; grain to Liverpool 1½d. Butter slow, steady; western extra, 15c. Cheese dull but steady; Ohio flat, 5½@7c. Eggs dull irregular; western fresh, 13c. Rice nominal. Sugar, refined, steady; cutloaf and crushed, 5⅞c; granulated, 5⅜@5½c; mould A, 4½c. Tallow dull; prime city, 4¾c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 19½c.

DETROIT, July 13.—Close—Wheat—No 2 red cash, 94c; July, 91¾c; August, 89½c; No 1 white cash, $1 05. Corn—No 2 cash, 60c. Oats—No 2 cash, 47c.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Grain market dull and without material change in values.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Close: Wheat—July, 89½c; September, 86c. Corn—July, 55½c; September, 51½c. Oats—July, 35¼c; September, 28c. Pork—July, $10 37½; September, $10 47½. Lard—July, $6 45; September, $6 42½. Ribs—July, $6 22½; September, $6 45.

U. S. YARDS, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; weak. Common and medium grades 10@25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; strong, 5c higher. Heavy $4 80@5 15; light $4 40@5 20. Sheep—Receipts 9,000; firm.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pound. Hams, 13 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¼c; 50 lb tin kettle, 8½c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades, and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Marketstrong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint hides, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 13@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@29c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino A and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@ 23c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.
Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Cherries—$2 00 per bu.
Raspberries—$3 00@4 50 per bu.
Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.
Watermelons—18@20c.
Blueberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.
Celery—25@30c per dozen.
Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $2 75@3 00 per bbl; rose, $3 25; peerless, $3 50. Cabbage, home grown, $1 75 per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 40c per dozen. New beets, 25c per dozen. Peas, 75c@1 00 for Some grown Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per crate. hiring beans, green, $1 75; wax, $2 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@17c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do, $12 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 20 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $16 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 75; spring family 5 50; winter patent, $5 50@6 50; winter family, $5 50@ $5 75 winter family, $5 50@5 75; extra, $3 55@ 4 85; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00 @5 25 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 65; navy and medium $2 50@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 00@2 75.

Maple Products—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c; sugar, 11@12½c per lb.; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 11½@12c; twins, 11¼ @12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $18 00@19 00; No. 1 shore, $16 00@17 00; No. 2 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00 @5 25; Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8¾c; lard oil, 59@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3½c per lb; do screened, 3½@3¾c; recleaned and handpicked, 3¾@4¼c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19½c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20½c; fair, 20½@ 21c; prime, 21½c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 23½ 24c; Caracas, 23@24½c; Javas, 24½@26c; Mochas, 29@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered 5½c; granulated, 4¾c; confectioner's A, 4¾c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4 5-16c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3¾@3¾c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 30@32c per gallon; New Orleans, 30@42c; syrup, 27@30c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@5½c per pound; Japan, 6¼@6¾c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5c; Allen's pinks, prints, 5c; Allen's roses, 6c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c; American ¾ indigos, 5¼c; Arnold B indigoes, 10c; Arnold C indigo, 8½c; Arnold Gold seal, 10c; Berlin sunbeam, 5¼c; Charter oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5¼c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5½c; Merrimack pinks, 6½c; Merrimack turban reds, 6½c; Merrimack cretonnes, 5½c; Pacific fancies, 5¼c; Portsmouth mourning, 5¼c; Rhode Island fancies, 5¼c; Simpson silver greys, 5½c; Simpson zephyre, 5¼c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6c; oil green, blue and orange, 5½c; Windsor fancies, 5½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10½c; Amo Keag A F C, 10½c; Criterion cloth, 10½c; Everett classics, 8½c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie sc; Renfrew dress, 8½c; Renfrew novelties, 10½c.

Cambrics—Old rambrics, 3¾c; XXXX sellasias, 12½c; XXX silsias, 10c; XX silsias, 8c; Conestoga sateens, 6½c; Victoria sateens, 7½c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 7c; Piedmont, 6½c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5¾c; Norwood XX, 5¾c; Lawrence L L, 5¼c; Indian Queen, 5½c; Diamond R, 5¼c; Household L L, 5½c; Windsor H, 4¾c; Henderson A, 5½c; Henderson C, 4½c; Elberon L L, 5¼c; Constitution 4-4, 6¾c; Constitution 9-8, 7½c; Lawrence 9-8, 6½c; Dwight Star, 7c; Atlas O N B, 7c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 6c; New Market B, 5c; Scotia O M, 5c; Great Falls N, 4¾c; Household G G, 5½c; Globe F, 5½c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 3¾c; Wassuc, 3¾c; Tennis, 4c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22½c.

Bleached Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6½c; Golden Rod, 7c; Senator, 7¼c; Pennant, 7½c; Fearless, 7c; Fear ess, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7¼c; Fauntleroy, 8¼c; Lonsdale, 8¼c; Fruit 4-4, 8½c; Silver Queen 8¾c; Riverside Cambric, 8½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 22½; Boston 10-4, 25c Newmarket, 42 inch, 10; Newmarket, 45 inch 11c; Pepperell 9-4, 15c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 12c; York, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, blue and brown, 12½c; Everett, 8 ounce, 15c; Arazona blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12c; York fancies, 12½c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8¾c; Coronet checks, 7¼c; Sibley, 7¾c; Alabama, 6¾c; Eagle, 6¼c; Sou hern, 4½@5¼c.

Ticklings—Amoskeag A G A, 12½c; Falls 32, 12¾c; White Horse B, 14c; White Horse 10, 6c; White Horse 30, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse, 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 15c; Lewiston 30, plaid, 11¾c; Lewiston 20, stripe, 11¾c; Zephyrs, 17c; Royal, 6¾ t

Crash—Cotton twill, 3¾c; Windsor twill, 4c; B T 14 in linen, 5c; B T 17 in linen, 6c; A 17 in linen, 7c; P 18 in linen, 8c; N 19 in linen, 9c; N R T 20 in linen, 12c; bleached huck, 4½c; Windsor bleached, 5c; Pemberton bleached stripe, 5c; check linens, 8c; plaid linens, 10c; twilled linens, 12½c.

Satteens—B C Henrietta satteens, 10¼c net; A Henrietta satteens, 16c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c reg; D Henrietta satteens, 25c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 30c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 22c; wadding black, 20c; wadding white, 25c; Stark A bags, $20 00 a bale; Georgia bags $15 50; Eureka bags, $17 00.

DR. QUIGLEY'S CASE.

Goes Over to September—Plea of No Guilty Entered.

The final hearing in the Quigley case had been assigned in probate court to-day at 10 o'clock.

When the parties put in appearance counsel for the defense filed a motion to strike the "information" from the files, asserting four reasons sustaining the action:

First, because the information had not been filed before the warrant was issued as required by law.

Second, the same is founded on precedent by a preliminary hearing.

Third, because the same is not predicated on sufficient affidavit.

Fourth, that the same is at variance with and a departure from the allegation of the affidavit filed.

The motion was argued and overruled by the court.

Father Quigley was then arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The case was then continued until September 1.

Hill's Outing

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—Steam yacht Fra Diavolo, with Gov. D. B. Hill, of New York, and party on board, sailed last night for New York.

IN THREE GREAT STATES.

OHIO.

Scarlet fever is raging at Alton.

Burton girls have a foot-ball club.

Big fish house fire at Port Clinton.

Dayton is soon to have a new park.

Portage county will build a new jail.

Eliza Gana, a Sparta pioneer, is dead.

Norwalk will have adirectory this year.

Miss Jessie Corbett eloped at Jeffersonville.

The Piqua rolling mills resumed work to-day.

Barn and four horses burned near Harrison.

Fayette will soon build a water works reservoir.

Marietta will soon have its own electric light plant.

New system of water works being built at Lebanon.

Cincinnati is investigating a purer supply of water.

Gustave Linch died at Springfield from a snake bite.

A new bank has been established at Chagrin Falls.

Painesville is to have sacred park concerts on Sunday.

Gambling places in Columbus are running in full blast.

Dayton will pay 10 cents per thousand for its natural gas.

Milton Johnson was stricken with paralysis at Portsmouth.

An Athens preacher is charged with stealing sheep pelts.

George Koontz, paroled prisoner, rearrested at Massilon.

The Salvation army will build new barracks at Springfield.

Emancipation day will be celebrated in great style at Fostoria.

Van Wert's new waterworks will be in operation by October 1.

Charles Helwig badly burned at Akron by a gasoline explosion.

Elmer Shaw, of Homeworth, skipped out with his wife's nurse.

The big chair company at Kenton has increased its capital stock.

The farm valuation of Athens county has been reduced 6 per cent.

The mineral springs at Paulaski have been purchased by a syndicate.

Rich Bird was sent to the workhouse at Xenia for slapping a young lady.

More gas wells will be drilled by the Van Wert Gas company in the Mercer county field.

While drilling for oil near Liberty, drill struck a cave 500 feet down, that was 200 feet deep.

W. M. Haynes, of Xenia, is under a cloud for writing vile letters to a respectable young lady.

A new postoffice has been established at Rose farm Morgan county, with James G. Underwood as postmaster.

St. Mary's people going to take action against drilling of any more oil wells on the banks of the big reservoir.

Wm. Solon, Springfield negro, arrested at Bucyrus, on suspicion of murdering Isaac Cunningham, who was killed at Chillicothe. This couldn't be proven and he was held for the muder of a man at Crestline two years ago.

The trustees of Kenyon college filed a petition in the Common Pleas court, asking to have the corporation name changed from "The Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio" to plain "Kenyon College." This is in accordance with the constitutional changes recently made.

INDIANA.

Aquilla Jones is dying at Indianapolis.

New wheat is being marketed at Aurora.

Mrs. Ed. Matheny was shot by a jealous husband at Indianapolis.

Thomas McCoy's family at Brooklyn was poisoned by rough on rats.

Eighty-third Indiana will hold its reunion at Aurora August 27 and 28.

M. F. Kerr is under arrest at Crawfordsville for forging his wife's name to a note.

Indianapolis street car employes are threatened with expulsion from the Federation of Labor because they refuse to strike.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Haven is looking for a boom.

Herbert Baily had his arm torn off at Jackson.

A roller skating rink is in full blast at Bay Port.

An Indian burying ground has been found at Alpena.

Cheboygan's new military company is soon to be mustered in.

The Saginaw valley box factories are running full blast, having received orders from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri for about all the boxes they can turn out.

Some of the boys at Fowlerville have a habit of ducking a barber of that town when he gets drunk. The last time they tried it he fooled them. He had his "razer" with him.

John C. Brown, of Saginaw, and W. S. Sawyer, of Tonawanda, N. Y., have purchased a tract of 65,000,000 feet of timber on Iron river. Brown has the contract to cut the timber and will put in 25,000,000 the coming fall and winter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Pests of the Granary.

Before the new wheat, corn and oats are placed in storage, care should be taken to thoroughly clean the old bins out and free them of all insect pests. Any insects present when the granary is nearly empty can be easily disposed of, but if allowed to remain and continue to breed in the new grain it may cause much trouble to get free from them. Besides this, much of the grain is destroyed by them and the rest is rendered unfit for family use or for first-class price on the market.

There are quite a number of pests that infest grain in storage and most of them have become cosmopolitan, as they are transported most everywhere in the grain. Perhaps the most common one of these is the little snout-beetle, calandra-granaria, properly known as the grain weevil or wheat weevil. They are only about one-eighth of an inch in length and have a curious little snout that projects from the head and curves slightly under. The species seem to prefer wheat and as soon as it is housed the female begins depositing her eggs on the kernels. The grubs from these bore inside and feed till nothing but a shell is left. It is said that a single pair may produce over six thousand descendants in one year. The species is of a uniform reddish-black color, but there is another species that works in rice in the same manner, which has two prominent red spots on the wing covers. This rice weevil does not confine itself entirely to rice, but also feeds in wheat and corn.

There is still another species of beetle that seems to be doing its share of the mischief the present season, and is now one of our most common pests. We have recently received large numbers of this grain tribolium, tribolium ferrugineum, from mill men in Texas and Ohio, who report great damage. This little beetle is more cylindrical than the others, slightly larger and of a dusky red color.

Besides these three species and others that are not apt to be so numerous and destructive, there are several species of little moths that attack stored grain and ground feed. The moth themselves do no harm, but they lay eggs that produce very small caterpillars. These caterpillars gnaw the grain, and, with the silken webs which they spin, they unite the fragments and grain into little lumps and live inside of them. One of these little moths is at present a very annoying and destructive pest in the mills and granaries of Europe.

The best mease to prevent these pests from getting a start in our granaries and barns is to maintain cleanliness as far as possible and not keep old grain in the same bin too long. If any of the pests are found, or at any time their work is noticed, the most satisfactory and available remedy to use is bisulphide of carbon. This can be used, however, only where the grain is kept in moderately tight granaries or bins, as it volatilizes to a gas and if too large cracks are present the gas will escape without much effect upon the grain feeders. Where grain is tightly inclosed, the amount need not be more than one and one-half pounds to each ton of grain, but in the more open bins and cribs more will necessarily have to be used and applied oftener. The bisulphide of carbon should be poured into an open vessel and placed in the bin on the grain. The vapor from this is heavier than air and will penetrate the entire mass of grain. No harm is done the grain by the use of this insecticide, either for seed or food. Even the smell is soon dispelled when the grain is aired. Great care must be used with this substance, as it is extremely inflammable. In nearly empty bins, benzine is quite effectual, but is inferior to the bisulphide of carbon.—G. C. Davis, of Michigan Agricultural College, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Four Crops in One Year.

A. W. Cheever, of the New England Farmer, says that the nearest approach he has ever made toward obtaining the full use of an acre of land through the whole year was with an orchard, sown with winter rye in autumn and cut for feed early in the following May. The ground was then manured, plowed and sown to oats. These gave a rank growth and were in blossom July 10. They were then cut and made into hay. Again the ground was manured, plowed and sown to barley, which was well headed by the middle of September, and was out of the way in time to gather the winter apples. These constituted the fourth crop. Winter rye could be again sown if desired, but the previous crops, five in number, including the apples, were thought to be enough, and such treatment would doubtless give a fine crop of fruit, possibly worth more than the previous crops of rye, oats and barley taken together. There would have been time enough to sow another crop of winter rye, ready for the next cutting in May.

Fertilizers and Cultivation Pay.

George A. O'Neil, Oswego county, N. Y., writes us that last year he used a mixture of two hundred pounds super-phosphate and one hundred pounds nitrate of soda on a little less than an acre of potatoes. The actual yield on 136 square rods was 318 bushels or 374 bushels to the acre. The average crop in his neighborhood, he states, did not exceed forty bushels to the acre. Such an increase is not wholly due to the fertilizer. A farmer who spends money for fertilizers would be likely to keep his land clean by the frequent use of the cultivator and hoe. This is the lesson than cannot be too often enforced—manure and cultivation; cultivation and manure. And do not neglect the bugs. Potatoes at $1.00 on the farm and a crop of 374 bushels per acre, must make a man feel that, after all, the bottom has not quite tumbled out of "farming."—American Agriculturist.

Strawberry Blight—Home Made Fertilizers.

Prof. H. Garman, entomologist and botanist of the Kentucky experiment station, reports in bulletin 31 of that station a series of experiments in the application of Bordeaux mixture to strawberry plants for the prevention of leaf blight, from which he draws the following conclusions:

1. Injury to strawberry leaf blight can be largely prevented by the use of Bordeaux mixture and eau celeste, and to some extent by potassium sulphide and London purple.

2. Bordeaux mixture is much superior to the other preparation used.

3. Applications of Bordeaux mixture should be made as often as once in two weeks. From the complete exposure of the leaves to rain, the mixture is removed from strawberry leaves much sooner than from grape leaves or those of trees.

4. Prepared according to the formula of bluestone, 6¼ pounds; lime, 8¼ pounds; water, 22 gallons; it may be sprayed without the slightest injury to leaves.

5. Twenty-two gallons of the mixture is sufficient for spraying during one summer 337½ feet of strawberry plants, as commonly planted in rows; and will cost for materials, considering bluest one worth 8 cents per pound, and lime worth 1 cent per pound, 56 cents. By buying materials in quantity, this cost can be reduced.

6. A removal of the blighted leaves in summer, without subsequent spraying, will increase instead of diminish injury from blight.

The following notes on the home mixing of fertilizers, taken from the annual report of the Maine experiment station, are as applicable to Ohio as to Maine: The mixing of fertilizers on the farm through the use of chemicals and raw materials does not seem to have been undertaken to any extent by Maine farmers, although it is clearly shown that intelligent farmers of other states, Connecticut for instance, are finding it profitable to adopt this method of obtaining commercial manures. During the years 1887 and 1888 the Connecticut experiment station examined 21 fertilizers mixed by farmers from chemicals purchased by themselves, and the analyses shows:

1. These home mixtures compared favorably in composition with the best factory made fertilizers.

2. The home mixtures had a satisfactory mechanical condition.

3. The ingredients of the home mixtures cost the consumers on an average from 20 to 25 per cent less than if purchased in factory made fertilizers, after allowing $3 per ton for costing mixing.

It is not claimed that all farmers would find it profitable to mix their own fertilizers from chemicals, but it is believed that there are many farmers in the state so situated with reference to markets and transportation that they could buy and mix chemicals with profit. This could be better done, perhaps, by an association of farmers, so that by the purchase and transportation of large lots at one time, a saving could be made in prices and freights.

If any farmer or association of farmers is disposed to give this matter a trial, the station will advise, whenever desired, as to the proper selection of materials, formulas.

Pickings from All 'Round.

A Minnesota farmer suggests a rod of barbed wire, in place of a box, for the protection of trees against horses, small boys, etc.

Milk pails and cans should be protected from the rain; and milk stands should be constructed to shade the cans from the sun.

While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may with advantage be covered.

In no other way can the farmer so radically do the work of nature to his advantage as by using tile, for under drainage both lengthens the seasons and deepens the soil.

Good draught horses, roadsters or work horses are always in demand at good prices, and with care in the selection of the breed stock may be raised as cheaply as common plugs.

The past season has demonstrated that there is no such thing as a blight-proof pear or curculio-proof plum. Hard work, close attention and preventive measures alone will prevent such injuries.

"The best land you have got is not too good for strawberries, but any land that will raise a first-class crop of corn or potatoes will raise a good, fair crop of strawberries," says a prominent berry grower.

Any kind of food which will sooner or later create so much fever in an animal that stiffness or founder is brought on, cannot be the best kind of food to depend on. Such is the case always with corn.—F. D. Curtis.

An Iowa farmer woman writes: "The creamery has been the longest step out of the old into the new. It has taught us to skim the milk before it spoiled, and to have sense enough to stop churning before we spoiled the butter.

In setting out shade trees along the roads use the walnut or hickory, as the nuts can be made a source of profit. Even the persimmon will be found worthy of a trial, and especially as it is a tree that does not draw heavily on the soil.

The smaller the field the more fence required and the more land taken from cultivation. The more oblong the field the more fence required to inclose a given area; conversely, the nearer a square is the field the less fence is required.

In preparing milk for delivery to a cheese factory it should, immediately after straining, be thoroughly aired by pouring, dipping or stirring. This treatment is as beneficial for the morning's milk as for the evening's, and is even more necessary when the weather is cool than when it is warm.

In the United States, Holstein-Friesian butter has repeatedly competed with that of other breeds, including Jerseys, and has been awarded the highest prizes. Not only individual cows, but entire herds of Holsteins, have defeated Jerseys in making large milk and butter records, and many of these stand at the head to-day.

Corn has 6 per cent. of fat forming element, and wheat but little over 1 per cent. The seeds of sunflowers, castor-beans, etc., contain oil varying from 10 to 60 per cent. But fat is required only for special purposes—heat in winter, or weight on animals intended for sale. It is the flesh-forming foods that are really the most valuable.

Prof. John B. Smith, of the New Jersey Experiment station, believes that the peach louse which infests the roots of peach trees, is responsible for much of the so-called "yellows" that exists in the state. Potash, in the form of kainit, dug into the roots, he believes to be a remedy and at the same time a fertilizer. Tobacco dug in has a similar effect.

Prof. Farlow, of Harvard university, has discovered that simply painting black-knot in plums, with a mixture of red oxide of iron in linseed oil, has not only prevented the spread of the contagion, but has stopped the growth of the diseased parts, so that the knots have crumbled and fallen away with the least possible injury to the tree.

If you want your young chicks to grow, feed them often and keep the lice away. How? Dust your hen thoroughly with good insect powder, clean out and whitewash your chicken coop, put a little chaff on the bottom and sprinkle kereosene oil on it, rub a small piece of lard on the neck of each chick, and we guarantee you won't have any lice for a spell.

Hog wallows, duck puddles and other filthy places should never be allowed, as they are sources from which the various forms of fevers arise. If the hog must have a place to wallow in, make a wooden frame and keep it wet for the purpose, only to be sure and clean it out twice a week. A trough of clear water is best for ducks where there is no running stream.

To propagate black raspberries tip the ends of the canes in the ground. They will take root. Then cut off the ground portion and allow the cane to resume its upright position. The rooted portions will send out a young plant. The red raspberries propagate themselves by sending out numerous shoots, or suckers, which may be taken up and transplanted in other locations.

An English authority says the best test for determining when cream is sufficiently ripe for churning is that afforded by the use of blue litmus paper. This paper can be obtained of any chemist, and the only thing required to be done is to immerse a little slip of it in the cream. If on its withdrawal the color at once changes to a bright red, the cream is sufficiently ripe for churning; otherwise not.

As a rule, dairymen are accustomed to pasturing the cows, and any innovation on the old-established usages will not be willingly accepted. The greatest obstacle to be encountered in the advocacy of a better system for feeding is that of impressing the fact of feeding grain liberally, without regard to the quality or amount of the pasturage. Pasturage confers greater benefit by serving as bulky and succulent food than as an actual food of value.

This is a good season for retaining the calves, and they can soon be weaned and turned upon the pasture,

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 30 cents, two times 50 cents, three times 70 cents, and four times 90 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: One week, 50cts; Three times, 100cts; Six times 150cts.

WANTED—Partner with $1,200 to $2,000 to engage in manufacture of purifying pumps for wells and cisterns; business established; will bear investigation; would remove to Toledo. Address L Van Nette, Tiffin, O. 13julyl2p

WANTED—Young man experienced in groceries to take orders and deliver goods; must furnish reference. Address C 16, Bee office. 11jy2p

WANTED—For the United States army able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jly6m

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 582, Chicago. 27junef

CUTTERS AND TAILORS WANTED—Over 1,700 have adopted the A. D. Rude new method; numbers of them are leading cutters of this continent; others are on the way to fame and fortune. Taught at Cleveland Cutting School. jel7toly11

FEMALE HELP WANTED

HOUSEWORK—Wanted a good girl for general housework. Inquire at 620 Monroe st. 1jy2p

WANTED—Experienced knitters at Roth & Friedman's

HOUSEWORK—Wanted girl for general housework; no washing, 1614 Monroe st, cor 17th.

HOUSEWORK—Girl wanted to do general housework at 1207 Franklin ave. 11jy3

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 211 Irving st. 27jnetf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 902 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman to work in a hotel; no boarders. Call or address Maumee House, Maumee, O. 8maytf

MISCELLANEOU

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are for sale with frontage to suit; look at them. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are beautiful lots with beautiful surroundings. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are all of good depth, alley in rear. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are for sale for fine residences, at reasonable price. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have city water and sewerage complete. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have natural and illuminating gas mains laid. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have stone sidewalks laid and shade trees growing. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have two lines of street cars convenient. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are but fifteen minutes street car ride from postoffice. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are located in a rapidly growing portion of the city Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have streets broad and nicely graded. Irving B Hiett & Co

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are well built up; more residences soon to follow Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have beautiful grounds and lawns Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are surrounded by strictly first-class residences Irving B Hiett & Co

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have had everything completed to make them attractive. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are well located between Collingwood ave & Cherry st. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE considering advantages are very cheap Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE offer special inducements to home-seekers. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are offered at 20 per cent discount until September 1. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are especially attractive for fine homes. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE lay high and dry in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have title perfect abstract furnished with each lot sold. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE offer excellent inducements to investors. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are especially cheap to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are worthy of your consideration for homes or investment. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are among the most desirable of the 7th ward. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are among the most desirable of the 7th ward. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are now cheap; values will surely increase. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE should be purchased now if you think of buying. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are at 20 per cent discount to those intending to build soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are very cheap for every one. Get our prices Irving B Hiett & Co.

ANOTHER carload of No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines has arrived; order one; give the best machine on earth a fair trial; free to all in your own home before you buy. A Austin, 317 Adams st. 11jy2p

WANTED—To exchange new two story 9 room house and lot, 3 blocks from high school, Bowling Green, O, for residence in Toledo; Auburdale preferred. Address E A Miller, 1101 Adams st, Toledo. 7jy6p

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 2jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' Insurance company; 43 years' experience and $1,654,291,50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 429 Adams st. 22jnelm

NOTICE—New line of carpets just received at Thompson's East Toledo furniture store, 109 Bridge st. 12jelm

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—the people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31janly

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan1tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 851. The Terrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 2mayly

WANTED—SITUATIO.

WANTED—Work for a good boy; can come well recommended. Address C 17, Bee office. 13julyl

COOKS—Situations wanted by two first-class cooks at fairs or hotel and restaurant. Address A W Williams, and P H Cook, 10 Superior st, Toledo, O 8jy6p

WANTED—Situation, office work of any kind by an intelligent young man of 20; reference. Address F B, 385 South st. 11jy3

WANTED—Situation to do general housework. Address C 13, Bee office. 11jy3

WANTED—Situation by a young married man, 20 years' residence in the city; has had experience in wholesale and retail groceries, pipe mills and notions; good references. Address C 9, Bee office. 11jy3

WANTED—Situation by a little boy of 14 years during his vacation, in some store or office; is smart, bright and truthful. Address C 11, Bee office. 10jy3

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged man as canvasser for some good business. Address C 12, Bee office 10jy3

WANTED—Situation, by a young man with experience as porter or waiter in hotel or restaurant. Address C Y, care Bee. 10jy3

WANTED—Situation by a strong, reliable young man. Addre s C 10, care Bee. 10jy3

FOR SALE—HOTEL

HOTEL—For sale hotel in neighboring town, thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements, recently built and has 30 well ventilated rooms; doing good business and can furnish satisfactory reason for selling. Address C 15, Bee office. 11jy6

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES—For sale, nice clean stock factory and farm trade; splendid chance to run a general stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes; good reason for selling. Address E S Kahl, West Park, Findlay, O. 13julyl0p

FOR SALE—Cheap, one good strong canopy top 2-seated carriage in perfect running order, worth $125, but $65 will buy it. Can be seen at 1052 Hicks st, near Waite ave. 11jy3p

WAGON—For sale a 2-seated spring wagon; can be bought cheap at 364 Summer st. 10jy3p

HORSES—For sale two good work horses; also wide tire wagon and double harness; will sell together or separate to suit purchaser. Inquire at 116 Broadway. 9jy6p

PORTABLE ENGINE—For sale; 19 horse-power, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply to Tim Leroux, cor Cherry and Summit sts. 8jy2w

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Swan bridge ave, $4,000; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 74 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 109 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $50; house and lot on Lee st, 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange 28aug tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building; one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea. Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16je6w

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x411. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses after a 20 days' trial, or a general agent less than $50; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 11jy3m

PATENTEES want energetic agent for Toledo to handle valuable household invention; required in every house; territory free to responsible men who will employ canvassers and push; no money needed, but security required; also agents for other localities. Buckeye Mfg Co, Detroit, Mich. 10jy6

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—Flat No. 852, Jefferson st, cor Ontario; two floors, main and second, six rooms and bath; especially suited for physician's residence and office; $30. Also flat No 48, Ontario st; Norris flats; English basement, six rooms and bath; $22). Apply to F. J. Scott, Hote Madison. 6jn tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 30 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 9jy1m

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

HOUSE—For rent, two story house, with large lot and barn, on Indiana ave. Inquire at John Daiber's, 107 Summit st. 8jy6

HOUSE—For rent or sale, a large house on 11th st, between Madison and Adams; all modern improvements. Address C 4, Bee office. 7jy6p

STORE—To rent a store. Apply opposite Air Line Junction. 7jy6p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods pianos, horses, wagons, etc, without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16maytf

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts, at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages on liberal terms. Merrell & Russell, 512 Madison st. 11jnely

FOR RENT ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms for housekeeping and sleeping rooms, also unfurnished double parlors and bedroom; newly papered; for rent cheap. Apply at 428 Superior st or 132 Erie st. 10jy3p

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL WANTED—Wanted to rent in live town of about 1,000 population, hotel; furnished or would buy furniture at appraisal; no attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address James Walker, 403 West Harrison st, Chicago, Ill. 11jy3p

WANTED—ROOMS.

ROOMS—Wanted four or five unfurnished rooms for family of three; natural gas and not distant more than a mile and a half from postoffice. Address C 14, Bee office. 11jy2p

SOME CONSOLATION.

Wife (pettishly)—If I cannot have a village cart this summer, what can I have?

Husband (diplomatically)—You can have the satisfaction of knowing that Mrs. Puff, next door, can't have one, either.—Munsey's Weekly.

CITY NEWS.

Board of aldermen to-night.

Gold watches at M. Judd's.

Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

French clock repairing at M. Judd's.

Natural gas trustees have an important regular meeting this evening.

Collars 2 cents, cuffs 4 cents, shirts 10 cents at the Toledo Laundry Co.

Building permits: C. Verkite, Tesumseh street, $1,400; F. K. Colter, Gibbons street, $1,400.

Most of the street car lines had trailers attached yesterday to accommodate the crowds.

The contractors are hard at work pushing the repairs to the various school buildings.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 636 S. St. Clair street.

Mr. H. P. Robertson has returned home after an extended visit through Michigan.

The man who paints his house with Buckeye paints never has occasion to regret his choice, because they are the most durable goods made.

Excursion given by Select Knights of A. O. U. W. to Put-in-Bay July 15. Tickets 75c. Good music.

St. John's chapter of the Epworth League holds its annual election to-night, followed by a social session.

The assault and battery case against Frank Bleze and John Fuller was continued in police court until July 15.

In Justice Parker's court this morning judgment was given the Toledo Lumber company against Later & Saco for $85.82.

Bancroft street pavement, from Monroe to Robinwood, has been opened to the public. It is likely the improvement will be completed to Ashland avenue this week.

The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will picnic in the grove just below Manhattan on Wednesday of this week.

German Pioneer excursion to Put-in-Bay Thursday, July 16, on the City of Toledo. Fare $1; children half price. Tickets can be procured from Peter J. Mettler, Fred Puck and Fred Ritter, committee.

Mrs. John Brereton has returned from a visit at Romeo, Michigan. She was accompanied home by Mr. W. H. Thompson of Romeo, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Brereton.

The Immaculate Conception Mite society meets on Wednesday evening with Mr. Reilly, at the corner of Walbridge avenue and Dix street.

The Crescent Livery Co.'s drag is in great demand these beautiful days.

W. M. Soles was fined $50 and costs and given thirty days in the work house by Judge Sala this morning, for abusing his wife last week.

Edward Phelen and D. Kenney, two boys arrested for assaulting Chas. Roup on Saturday evening, were up before Judge Sala this morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge. The case was continued until to-morrow.

Lucas lodge, No. 148 K. P., held their first meeting in the new building Saturday evening. The ladies were invited, and with refreshments, cards, etc., a most delightful time was enjoyed.

Africa is now completely encircled by submarine cables, while America is completely encircled with smoke from the famous Smokette Cigars that are sold everywhere for a nickle.

Morrison R. Waite lodge, K. P., at Napoleon, dedicate their new hall on Thursday evening. Several Toledoans have received invitations to be present.

The cases against Eliza Jennings for neglecting her child, and Peter Crook and Wm. Crook for assault and battery were both settled in police court this morning by the defendants paying the costs.

Spectacles and eye glasses at Judd's.

The Southern Educational Society's delegation to the national meeting passed through Toledo this morning, changing from the C., H. & D. to the Michigan Central.

Take an afternoon or evening drive in a carriage or surrey from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

It is likely that a number of Toledoans will go to Lakeside on the 29th and 30th of July, when Gov. Campbell, Gen. Hayes, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Major McKinley are to deliver political addresses.

Mrs. Jones, of Stovepipe alley, reported to the police last night that her pocketbook, containing a valuable ring and quite a sum of change, had been either lost or stole on the steamer during the afternoon.

The following drunks were disposed of in the police court this morning: Chas. Hilles, costs; James Armes, $5 and costs; Joseph Williams, disturbance, continued; Joseph Lane; costs; John Suts, costs; Pat McGuyun, discharged.

To-night the ways and means committee will meet to receive bids for $10,000 in bonds for the new patrol barn. They bear 4½ per cent. interest. Next Monday night $100,000 of 5 per cent intersection bonds will be offered.

The 14 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Meade, of Prouty avenue, had a narrow escape from being killed by a cow Saturday evening. The child had been tossed into the air several times before one of the neighbors succeeded in driving the cow away. With the exception of a few light bruises the boy is all right today.

George Carson, who was arrested Saturday as being a suspicious person, was fined $10 and costs in police court this morning. Carson was arrested last week on the same charge, but was released, and since then has been making himself troublesome to the residents in the neighborhood of Indiana avenue and Washington street.

The patrol wagon was called to Lagrange street last night to take home Frank Troskoski, of 132 Hansen street, who was somewhat injured at one of the boat houses. He was drunk, had fallen down and was unable to walk home.

Two alarms of fire were turned in last night from the corner of Summit and Monroe streets, one at 9 o'clock and the other at 10:30. Both the alarms were caused by the electric wires setting fire to the woodwork, and as they were cut at once the damage was small.

"The Traverse Bay Region" and the country round about Traverse City, Michigan, is noted for its summer resorts. It is also becoming widely known as a healthful resort for people afflicted with that dread disease, hay fever. If you go that way stop at "Park Place Hotel," Traverse City. Manager Holden will leave nothing undone that may add to your comfort while there.

Detectives Spore and Duffy arrested Chas. Hilils, a painter, and his cousin, Pat McGlynn, last night, for stealing a number of clocks from a jeweler on Superior street and pawning them to a Perry street pawnbroker for money to get liquor. They were both tried in police court this morning for being drunk, and will be held on the other charge until the jeweler can appear against them.

George Mullnix, of Vinton street, was arrested on a charge of abusing his family last week, but in police court this morning the testimony was not such as to convict him. Mullnix is in the habit of drinking and when full is very troublesome about the house. On the strength of him signing a pledge, to abstain from drink and not to abuse his wife, Judge Sala discharged him this morning.

Notice.

The St. Cecelia's No. 513, I. C. B. U., will hold their regular semi-monthly meeting to-morrow, July 14, at Friendship hall, corner Summit and Jefferson streets. All members are requested to be present.
By order of the Council

Wanted | Furniture buyers to know that we will sell all kinds of Furniture at big bargains this month. STOLBERG & PARKS.

The monarchs of Europe never have the courage to come to this republic. If they only knew of the enjoyment Americans get out of Smokette Cigars they could not be kept away.

The New Reed-Pipe Organ.

Frederic Archer gave an interesting and enjoyable recital June 19 at Lyon & Healy's music rooms, on the new Reed Pipe Organ. The instrument is the largest yet constructed of the Reed-Pipe type, and generates music in a degree much like the Pipe organ, in the peculiar blending of tone and the metalic vibrant quality. Each set of registers has a different relation to the sound board, and the tone is controlled by sound chambers, which give, in a different way, force to tone, as well as variety and resonance. The new feature introduced consists of flexible copper sound boards. This instrument is particularly well adapted for chamber concerts in small halls or private houses, and has decided advantage over the ordinary reed instrument. It is made by Lyon & Healy at their factory, opposite Union park, Chicago.—Inter-Ocean, June 21.

Ladies you will find some big bargains in our Colored Dress department. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Remnants of dress goods cheap at LAMSONS'.

"Hotel Kensington."

Readers of the BEE who frequent the Little Traverse Bay region, or when in Harbor Springs, Michigan, be sure to stop at the Kensington. It is considered the most popular hotel and summer resort in northern Michigan. It is kept open the year round, and under the management of Mr. Carl B. Davidson, is doing a good business.

Remnants of wash goods cheap at LAMSONS'.

Things Worth Knowing.

Negroes rarely become bald.

Dynamite was invented in 1846.

The river Nile is 5,000 miles long.

Arachnology is the history of spiders.

The onion originally came from Egypt.

Buttermilk will take out mildew stains.

Louis XVII. of France never actually reigned.

In Chile six new cabinets on an average are formed each year.

There are 23 acres of land to every inhabitant of the globe.

Only 20 per cent. of the murders committed yearly are ever found out.

As many as 1,600 people are said to be "lynched" in the United States yearly.

The very finest brand of Havana cigars fetches $1,500 a thousand in Paris.

One acre of land will comfortably support four persons on a vegetable diet.

Twenty million acres of the land of the United States are held by Englishmen.

In England the average weight of a tram is 4½ tons, of an omnibus only 2 tons.

The earnings of the average practicing barrister do not exceed $1,500 a year.

The month of May, 1891, was the wettest May in Europe for nearly seventy years.

The finger nails grow between one and a half and two inches in length yearly.—Exchange.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness, nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, St. Vitus dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists; by mail 10c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

See what Lamson Bros. offer in laces.

DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The Great French Writer Considers Count Tolstoi's Position on the Question of Stimulants.

Just as I have read all that comes from the pen of that original and powerful writer I have read with pleasure Count Tolstoi's essay on wine and tobacco. With many of his conclusions I agree cordially, with others I disagree.

Let us look at the question dispassionately. At the first glance what more innocent and natural than to smoke a cigarette or to drink a petit verre of cognac after one's dinner or a glass of absinthe before it! These simple acts which ninety-eight people in a hundred (Tolstoi and I being the two exceptions) perform daily without a suspicion of wrong are stigmatized by the Russian moralist as absolutely baleful—wicked if you like. Tolstoi goes even so far as to regard all persons who perform these acts as directly responsible for and as willing parties to the whole series of other acts of graver moment and vastly more blameworthy character, which those persons will, he argues, inevitably proceed to perform.

The eminent author points out that our legal code itself pardons various crimes and attenuates the punishment for various others when it is shown that the criminal acted under the influence of drink. So, says he, a point has been reached in our civilization where that ignoble vice which, beyond all else, is the cause of crime, and, therefore, merits a double punishment, is actually regarded as a palliation for crime.

What is true of alcohol, he proceeds to show, is true also in a lesser degree of tobacco, so that the criminal judges of to-day are familiar with the defending counsel's stereotyped plea—"Not only, your honor, was my client half crazed by an abuse of drink, but he was stupefied by an abuse of tobacco.

And such a plea is supposed to entitle the culprit—possibly a murderer—to the sympathy and clemency of the jury! What more natural than for men who would pillage and kill to regard alcohol and tobacco as their surest defenders!

Thus with keen irony Tolstoi argues, nor does he mince matters, but declares bluntly his conviction that the man who drinks a glass of liquor or enjoys his cigar or wine or pipe is on the straight road to crime and ruin inasmuch as he is thereby of his own free will disturbing the equilibrium of his moral nature.

Such is the great writer's thesis, and in support of it he advances arguments which are not only ingenious but absolutely conclusive, if one admits his premises as I have stated them.

That, however, I am only prepared to do in part.

In what Tolstoi says of the fatal ease with which smokers and drinkers go to excess in these practices whenever the troubles and difficulties of life make them crave some stimulant, even in disobedience to reason, there I agree with him; but when he pretends to discover in the use of alcohol and tobacco such elaborate premeditation with criminal intent, there I think he is mistaken. He is paying man too high a compliment in attributing to him so high a degree of craft in the utilization of his vices as guarantees against punishment for his crimes. Man is too much an animal with too many animal instincts for such subtlety.

The facts, I take it, are rather these:

Man begins drinking to excess because he likes it; because a glass of wine lightens his spirits; because two glasses put him in a gay and festive condition when all the world seems couleur de rose and love the single thing worth living for; finally, because a couple of bottles insure him that which he usually desires above all things—forgetfulness, sleep, annihilation for the time being—and which one of us has not now and then need to forget the evil he has wrought himself or the wrongs he has suffered at the hands of others?

In such crises men of energy and conscience make a great effort of reflection, of patience, of labor; they rally their spiritual forces with concentration against the danger of the moment; they exert their will power and thus triumph alike over others and shemselves, and their triumph is all the more lasting and fruitful for the struggle by which it is achieved. But those who have previously known only the easy side of life, who have never been obliged to reflect and plan, who, without having gone as far as drunkenness, have always believed that a good glass of wine or a good pipe are cheering companions and safe confidents, such men—and they are the vast majority—when the day of trouble comes call to mind that in the past tobacco and wine have brightened up their horizon, and straightway they stuff their pipes and fill up their glasses, and they allow the number of glasses and the quantity of tobacco to increase in direct proportion with the gravity of the situation. And this process of stimulation is continued until one of two things has come to pass—either that the mind has arrived at some conclusion which, right or wrong, has been reached in tolerable comfort, or that the problem to be solved, with the fear, remorse and all other considerations, has been lost in a stupor of temporary oblivion.

When a boy of fourteen or fifteen begins to smoke he does not, any more than does his companion who begins to drink, crave any cerebral stimulus from the new habit. He is merely imitating the bearded creatures whom he is accustomed to see with a pipe or cigar in their hands. It is for the youth one of the ontward and visible signs of the virility to which he aspires. And in order to acquire this deplorable habit a long and painful struggle must be fought against his whole organism. He endures nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, but by sheer will power he becomes a man—that is to say, a mere brute—such as all of us are in a greater or less degree at that period of life, except when we are the object of intelligent and affectionate surveillance, the good effects of which, even when exercised, we do our best to neutralize. When at last the hard fight against nature has been won, and the lad finds that he can smoke with impunity—that is to say, he does not suffer at once the disastrous consequences of tobacco, he imagines with all sincerity that this smoking habit is as essential to his well being as food or drink and declares that he would rather die than be deprived of his precious cigarette. Here, as in many other instances, the lord of creation show himself far below the lowest of animals, for there does not exist a brute beast which could be forced even with blows to acquire a habit so repulsive to his entire being.

Then what an arbitrary lot they are, these smokers! The man of the pipe protests against the cigar, while the smoker of cigarettes will tolerate no other form of tobacco than this, upon which fashion has stamped her approval even occasionally for women. Each smoker has his particular way of inhaling and exhaling by nostrils or mouth the poisonous vapor which ruins his breath, to the prejudice of his friends and neighbors, just as if there were not enough bad breath already from natural causes. Tolstoi forgot to put the queation whether a genuine smoker is capable of real friendship. For my part I do not question one moment that if forced to choose between his tobacco and his best friend the friend would have to go.

Surely there must be some resistless seduction in this tobacco drunkenness to have brought it about that this habit, so recent of discovery and so difficult of acquirement, should have already caught up with the alcohol habit, which is old as the world. To-day all drinkers smoke and all smokers drink. The two go hand in hand. Hardly have men finished pouring down the wines of a dinner when they abandon the sex to which they owe their mothers and hurry away to another room to breathe nicotine, while drinking various kinds of liqueurs, often made by monks.

What great grievance can Nature have had against man that she has thus—ever since Adam's apple and Noah's grapes—carefully surrounded him with ways and temptations leading surely to his downfall and disgrace!

Tolstoi tells us that all the French soldiers who took part in the attack upon Sebastopol were drunk. He does not state that the Russian troops were drunk also, as one would imagine from observing the average Russian soldier in time of peace. Must we then conclude that the Russians were overcome because they had drunk less or more than the French? Wine, the giver of victory! What an argument in favor of drink!

And then see what wine does for us! It furnishes our governments with the surest part of their revenues; it gives our armies the courage to conquer and the heroism to die; it awakens our joys and soothes our griefs; it presides at our feasts, including birth, baptism and marriage, and at our most sacred ceremonies, including the solemn mass. How, then, can we blame men for honoring such a potent magician?

And so if by chance the murderer has not the excuse of drunkenness, and we are forced to execute him because he forgot to drink before using his dagger or revolver, when the jailor enters his cell to announce that the guillotine is waiting, then, in the name of the commiserating commonwealth, we offer him a glass of wine to give him courage, and the priest hands him the host containing the promise of God's forgiveness and eternal bliss. The condemned man gulps down his petit verre, swallows the consecrated water, smokes a cigarette and then shuffles away to the machine of blood. Un pou de nicotine, un peu de corps de Notre-Seigneur, un peu de trois-six, car l'administration ne fait certainement pas la depense du Martel, et en route peur le ciel. Quels melanges! Quels moyens! Quels resultats!

Had we made the world—Count Tolstoi and I—we would certainly have made it differently—perhaps better, perhaps worse. Change it, however, we cannot, at least not for our fellows, for as far as we are concerned personally—the Count and I—we can modify its condition when we deem it necessary. Nevertheless, we ought to do what we can to modify it also for others, and now the question arises, can we hope to count among the ameliorations we might plan the suppression of tobacco and wine? No such thing is to be thought of. All our essays and books can accomplish no more in that line than can all the temperance societies in the world. Even the phylloxera has given up the attempt, for never has wine been produced in such quantities as since our vines have ceased bearing grapes. Nor has there ever been so much smoking as since ordinary cigars are intolerably bad, while the good ones are ruinously dear.

What then shall be our position? Shall we give up all effort at reform and join in the hurrah for drunkenness and gambling and licentiousness? And if we ourselves, of finer mould, choose higher things, what shall we offer the ordinary mortal, made of common clay, he who is all but discouraged as he comes to realize that though centuries pass, the human lot and human sorrow stay pretty much the same. Can we, after all, give him anything better than wine and tobacco? What? The priest promises him eternity, the philosopher exhorts resignation, but the petit verre and the paver of fine cut assure him at once, and without trouble or effort, more than priest or philosopher together can bestow. "The dumb brutes are very happy; they don't bother their heads with all this thinking"—that is the bottom of our weary brother's reasoning, the conclusion of philosophy. But if you think of it carefully you will see that the more logical conclusion would carry him still one step further—to uicide. —Alexandre Dumas, fils.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Lamson Bros. open new White Chamois Gloves this morning.

Gold | Paper and Silver will buy lots of Furniture at a small price, this month, of us. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Examine the bargains in White Waists at LAMSONS'.

See what Lamson Bros. offer in the Wash Dress Goods department.

The Old and the New.

Sweet's hotel at Grand Rapids, Mich., has always been known far and wide for its excellence as a first-class hostelry. It is now in the hands of the popular landlord, Mr. Frank Riseley, who is overhauling and refurnishing the entire building. It is the intention of Mr. Riseley to keep this popular home at the head of the list of fine hotels.

They Say | You can buy a big wagon load of furniture for a few dollars at STOLBERG & PARK'S.

"Did I understand you right, only 20c a bottle for Wolff's Acme Blacking? My friend who, on her way to Europe, first called my attention to it, said she paid 35c for it, and would sooner pay 50c than do without it; hence my wonder at your low price."

"I quite agree with your friend, madam; Acme Blacking is very cheap considering its merit. I recommend it to all my customers; to the wealthy, as a matter of pleasure and necessity; to the poor, as a source of pleasure and economy."

Ladies buy Fancy Parasols at Lamson Bros. and save money.

It Doesn't Take All Day

To get anywhere from the Sturtevant House, which is located corner of Broadway and 29th st., N. Y. This is of importance to those who come to New York to spend a few days, within easy reach of all points of interest.

See bargains in underwear at LAMSONS'.

Want | We want to sell $15,000 worth of furniture cheap this month. STOLBERG & PARKS.

The Blarney Stone.

The village of Blarney is in the north of Ireland, about four miles from Cork. Blarney Castle was built by Cormack MacCarthy, "the strong," fourth lord of Muskerry, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The ruins of the famous old fortress are visited by thousands of tourists every year. This is largely on account of a tradition which has been attached for some centuries to one of the stones used in building the castle. This stone is said to communicate to the tongue that touches it the gift of gentle, insinuating speech, and that has given rise to the accusation when any one is of particularly sweet accent that he or she has "kissed the Blarney stone." A song, written by Richard Alfred Millikin in 1798, refers to the local tradition in these stanzas:

"There is stone there,
That whosoever kisses,
Oh, he never misses
To grow eloquent.
'Tis he may clamber
To a lady's chamber,
Or become a member
Of Parliament.

"A clever spouter
He'll turn out—or
An out-and-outer
To be let alone!
Don't hope to hinder him,
Or to bewilder him,
Sure he's a pilgrim
From the Blarney stone."—Ex.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Hager's Closing Out Furniture Sale is No Humbug.

You always have money left when you trade with BALLARD & PIERCE.

Don't miss Hager's Closing Out Furniture Sale.

HUDSONS

The Special Value we are Offering! IN

MEN'S SUITS AT $7.50, $10 AND $12

Are, you will find, far better qualities than suits offered you elsewhere at the price.

A Cut in Flannel Shirts!

This Week we offer all our Fine $3.50 and $4 "Star" Make Flannel Shirts for

$2.48

IN BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS

WE OFFER THIS WEEK

Choice of All $6, $7 and $8 Suits For $5!

Fine All Wool Suits, Choice Patterns, Best of Making.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF BOYS' SHOES

SPLENDID VALUE AT $1.50 AND $2.00.

HUDSONS Clothing, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Furnishings.

Epithets of Well-Known People.

The Father of English Prose—King Alfred, also Wielif, also "Sir" John Mandeville, although his works were certainly written in French.
The Boy Pope—Benedict IX.
The Peasant Poet of Northamptonshire—John Clare, 1793-1864.
The Bayard of India—Sir James Outram.
The Swedish Alfred—Gustavus Vasa.
The Nero of the North—Christian II.
The American Titian—Washington Allston.
The Scottish Hogarth—David Allan.
The Apostle of the Indies—Frances Xavier.
The Apostle of the North—Bernard Gilpin.
The Great Captain—Gonzalvo de Cordova.
The Guardian of Mankind—Akbar.
The King of Hearts—Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
The Cornish Wonder—John Opie.
The Walking Polygot—Maria Agnesi.
The Darling of the English—Alfred.
The Kingmaker of Italy—Ricimer.
The Portuguese Mars—Alfonso do Alboquerque.
The Kingmaker—Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick.
The Arabian Philosopher—Al-Kindi.
The Divine—Titian.
The Lion—Ali Pasha.
The Wolf-lion—Vakhtany, King of Georgia, fifth century.
The Wolf of Badenoch—Alexander Stuart, Earl of Buchan.
The Lion of the North—Gustavus Adolphus.
The Snow-King—Also Gustavus Adolphus.
The Polish Wizard—John Sobieski.
The Prince of Poets—Ponsard, also Johan Runius, 1679—1713.
The Apostle of Germany—St. Boniface.
The Prisoner of Chillon—Bonnivard.
The Chief of Philosophers—Michael Psellus; also, Joannes Italus.
The Ecclesiastical Thucydides—Nicephorus Callistus.
The Prince of Greek Hymnists—Cosmas.
The Lancashire Poet—Edwin Waugh.
The Gray-eyed Man of Destiny—W. Walker, 1824—1860.
The Father of American Surgery—J. S. Physick, 1778—1837.
The Father of Swedish Poetry—Goran Lija, alias Goran Sternhjelmn, 1548—1672.
The Swedish Scott—G. V. Gumaelius, 1789—1868.
The Homer of Brabant—J. B. Honwaert, 1533—1544.
The Gulf of Learning—Bishop Andrewes.
The Apostle of the Poor—St. Philip Neri.
The Apostle of Virginia—John Leland.
The King of Verse—Fra Pacifico, a Franciscan poet of the thirteenth century.—American Notes and Queries.

Why Will You.

Continue to use medicine containing merc